

Roybridge Investment (USA) LTD
Form S-4/A
May 18, 2007

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 18, 2007

Registration No. 333-142349

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1

to

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

GEORGIA GULF CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or
Organization)

2821
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

58-1563799
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

SEE TABLE OF ADDITIONAL SUBSIDIARY GUARANTOR REGISTRANTS

LISTED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE

115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460

Atlanta, Georgia 30346

(770) 395-4500

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrants' principal executive offices)

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Georgia Gulf Corporation

115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public:

As soon as practicable following the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If the securities being registered on this form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

The registrants hereby amend this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrants shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

TABLE OF ADDITIONAL SUBSIDIARY GUARANTOR REGISTRANTS

Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	IRS Employer Identification Number (EIN)	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (SIC)
Georgia Gulf Chemical & Vinyls, LLC	Delaware	06-1559253	2821
Georgia Gulf Lake Charles, LLC	Delaware	06-1559251	2860
Great River Oil & Gas Corporation	Delaware	72-0895452	9995
Rome Delaware Corporation	Delaware	pending	9995
Royal Plastics Group (USA) Limited	Delaware	51-0368456	9995
Plastic Trends, Inc.	Michigan	38-1869628	3089
Roybridge Investment (USA) Limited	Delaware	98-0161811	6500

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. Georgia Gulf may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities, and Georgia Gulf is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, Dated May 18, 2007

Prospectus

Georgia Gulf Corporation

Offers to Exchange

**Up to \$500,000,000 Principal Amount of 9.5% Senior Notes Due 2014
for Outstanding 9.5% Senior Notes Due 2014**

and

**Up to \$200,000,000 Principal Amount of 10.75% Senior Subordinated Notes Due 2016
for Outstanding 10.75% Senior Subordinated Notes Due 2016**

**Each of the Exchange Offers Will Expire at 5:00 p.m.,
New York City Time, on Tuesday, June 19, 2007.**

The Exchange Notes

- The terms of the exchange notes to be issued in the exchange offers are substantially identical to the outstanding notes, except that the exchange notes will be freely tradable.
- If we fail to make payments on the notes, our subsidiary guarantors must make them instead. All of our existing and future restricted subsidiaries that have guaranteed, or will guarantee, indebtedness under our senior credit facility will be guaranteeing our payments on the exchange notes. These guarantees will be senior obligations of those subsidiary guarantors.
- There is no existing market for the exchange notes and we do not intend to apply for listing on any market or exchange.

The Exchange Offers

- The exchange offers expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on Tuesday, June 19, 2007, unless extended.
- The exchange offers are subject to conditions, which we may waive.
- All outstanding notes that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn will be exchanged for an equal principal amount of notes that are registered under the Securities Act of 1933.
- You may withdraw your tender of outstanding notes at any time before the expiration of the exchange offers.

Please consider carefully the Risk Factors beginning on page 11 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved the exchange notes to be distributed in the exchange offers, nor have any of these organizations determined that this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is May , 2007.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights basic information about Georgia Gulf and the exchange offers, but it does not contain all of the information important to you. You should read the more detailed information and financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. Unless we indicate otherwise or the context otherwise requires, Georgia Gulf, we, us or our refer to Georgia Gulf Corporation and our subsidiaries.

Georgia Gulf

We are a leading North American manufacturer and international marketer of two integrated chemical product lines, chlorovinyls and aromatics. Our primary chlorovinyls products are chlorine, caustic soda, vinyl chloride monomer, or VCM, vinyl resins and vinyl compounds, and our aromatics products are cumene, phenol and acetone. On October 3, 2006, we completed the acquisition of Royal Group Technologies Limited, a leading North American manufacturer and marketer of vinyl-based building and home improvement products. Royal Group's core businesses now consist of five product lines: (i) window and door profiles; (ii) mouldings; (iii) siding; (iv) pipe and pipe fittings; and (v) deck, fence and rail and outdoor storage buildings.

In connection with the acquisition of Royal Group, we reassessed how we internally report our financial information. We have identified four reportable segments through which we conduct our operating activities: chlorovinyls; window and door profiles and mouldings products; outdoor building products; and aromatics. The chlorovinyls segment is a highly integrated chain of products, which includes chlorine, caustic soda, EDC, VCM and vinyl resins and compounds. Through the Royal Group acquisition, we acquired additional vinyl resin, vinyl compound and compound additives manufacturing facilities. These manufacturing operations are very similar to our legacy chlorovinyls manufacturing facilities. Therefore, we have aggregated these manufacturing operations with our chlorovinyls reportable segment. In addition, we acquired manufacturing facilities for vinyl-based building and home improvement products. Our vinyl-based building and home improvement products are marketed under the Royal Group brand names, and are managed within two reportable segments, window and door profiles and mouldings; and outdoor building products, which includes the manufacturing of siding, pipe and pipe fittings, deck, fence, and rail and outdoor storage products. The aromatics segment includes cumene and the co-products phenol and acetone.

The Exchange Offers

The Exchange Offers

We are offering to exchange up to \$500,000,000 in principal amount of our 9.5% senior notes due 2014, which have been registered under the federal securities laws, for an equal principal amount of our outstanding unregistered 9.5% senior notes due 2014 that we issued on October 3, 2006 in a private offering. We are offering to exchange up to \$200,000,000 in principal amount of our 10.75% senior subordinated notes due 2016, which have been registered under the federal securities laws, for an equal principal amount of our outstanding unregistered 10.75% senior subordinated notes due 2016 that we issued on October 3, 2006 in a private offering.

You have the right to exchange your outstanding notes for exchange notes with substantially identical terms, except that transfer restrictions, registration rights, and additional incremental interest provisions currently relating to the outstanding notes do not apply to the exchange notes.

Registration Rights Agreement

We sold the outstanding notes on October 3, 2006. At that time, we signed a registration rights agreement with the placement agents that requires us to conduct these exchange offers. These exchange offers are intended to satisfy those rights set forth in the registration rights agreement. After the exchange offers are complete, you will no longer be entitled to registration rights with respect to outstanding notes that you do not exchange.

If You Do Not Exchange Your Outstanding Notes

If you do not exchange your outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offers, you will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer provided in the outstanding notes and the related indenture governing those notes. In general, you may not offer or sell your outstanding notes unless they are registered under the federal securities laws or sold in a transaction exempt from, or not subject to, the registration requirements of federal and applicable state securities laws.

Expiration Date

The exchange offers will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on Tuesday, June 19, 2007 unless we decide to extend the expiration date. See *The Exchange Offers Expiration Date; Extensions; Amendments*. In order for your outstanding notes to be exchanged, you must properly tender them before the expiration of the exchange offers. All outstanding notes that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn will be exchanged. We will issue the exchange notes on or promptly after the expiration of the exchange offers.

Conditions to the Exchange Offers

The exchange offers are subject to conditions that we may waive. The exchange offers are not conditioned upon any minimum amount of outstanding notes being tendered for exchange. See *The Exchange Offers Conditions*.

We reserve the right, subject to applicable law, at any time and from time to time:

- to delay the acceptance of the outstanding notes;
- to extend the exchange offers;
- to terminate the exchange offers if specified conditions have not been satisfied; or
- to amend the terms of the exchange offers.

See *The Exchange Offers Expiration Date; Extensions; Amendments*.

Procedures for Tendering Outstanding Notes

To tender outstanding notes held in book-entry form through the Depository Trust Company, or DTC, you must transfer your outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account in accordance with DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program, or ATOP, system. In lieu of delivering the applicable letter of transmittal to the exchange agent, a computer-generated message, in which the holder of the outstanding notes acknowledges and agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal, must be transmitted by DTC on behalf of a holder and received by the exchange agent before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. In all other cases you must:

- complete and sign the applicable letter of transmittal by following the related instructions; and
- send the applicable letter of transmittal and any other required documents, as directed in the instructions, to the exchange agent, either (1) with the outstanding notes to be tendered or (2) in compliance with the specified procedures for guaranteed delivery of the outstanding notes.

Questions regarding how to tender and requests for information should be directed to the exchange agent. See [The Exchange Offers](#) [Exchange Agent](#).

Special Procedures for Beneficial Owners

If your outstanding notes are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, we urge you to contact that person promptly if you wish to tender your outstanding notes in the exchange offers. See [The Exchange Offers](#) [Procedures for Tendering](#).

Withdrawal Rights

You may withdraw your tender of outstanding notes at any time before the expiration date of the exchange offers by following the withdrawal procedures that are described under [The Exchange Offers](#) [Withdrawal of Tenders](#).

Resales of Exchange Notes

We believe that you will be able to offer for resale, resell or otherwise transfer exchange notes issued in the exchange offers without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the federal securities laws, provided that:

- you are acquiring the exchange notes in the ordinary course of business;
- you are not participating, and have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate, in the distribution of the exchange notes; and
- you are not an affiliate of Georgia Gulf. An affiliate of Georgia Gulf is a person that controls or is controlled by or is under common control with Georgia Gulf.

Our belief is based on interpretations by the Staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, as set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties unrelated to us. The Staff has not considered these exchange offers in the context of a no action letter, and we cannot assure you that the Staff would make a similar determination with respect to these exchange offers.

If our belief is not accurate and you transfer an exchange note without delivering a prospectus meeting the requirements of the federal securities laws or without an exemption from these laws, you may incur liability under the federal securities laws. We do not and will not assume, or indemnify you against, this liability.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes that were acquired by that broker-dealer as a result of market-making or other trading activities must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. See [The Exchange Offers](#) [Resale of the Exchange Notes](#).

Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The exchange of outstanding notes in the exchange offers will not be a taxable event for United States federal income tax purposes. See [Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations](#).

Use of Proceeds
Exchange Agent

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the exchange offers.

The exchange agent for these exchange offers is LaSalle Bank N.A. The address, telephone number and facsimile number of the exchange agent are listed in [The Exchange Offers](#) [Exchange Agent](#) and in the letter of transmittal.

See [The Exchange Offers](#) for more detailed information about the exchange offers.

The Exchange Notes

The following summary contains basic information about the exchange notes and is not intended to be complete. It does not contain all the information that is important to you. For a more complete understanding of the exchange notes, please refer to the sections of this document entitled Description of Senior Notes and Description of Senior Subordinated Notes. References to Georgia Gulf us, we and our in this section of the summary refer only to Georgia Gulf Corporation and do not include our subsidiaries.

Issuer	Georgia Gulf Corporation.
Securities Offered	<p>\$700.0 million in aggregate principal amount of exchange notes, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of senior notes due 2014; and• \$200.0 million in aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes due 2016. <p>We may issue additional senior notes or senior subordinated notes at later dates under the indentures relating to the notes subject to compliance with the covenants of the applicable indenture. Any additional senior notes or senior subordinated notes that we issue in the future under the indentures will be identical in all respects to the senior notes or senior subordinated notes, as applicable, offered hereby except that notes issued in the future will have different issuance prices and issuance dates.</p>
Maturity Dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exchange senior notes: October 15, 2014; and• Exchange senior subordinated notes: October 15, 2016.
Interest	<p>Interest on the exchange senior notes will accrue at the rate of 9.5% per annum, and will be payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year to the persons who are registered holders of the notes at the close of business on the preceding April 1 or October 1, as the case may be.</p> <p>Interest on the exchange senior subordinated notes will accrue at the rate of 10.75% per annum, and will be payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year to the persons who are registered holders of the notes at the close of business on the preceding April 1 or October 1, as the case may be.</p> <p>Interest on the notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.</p>

Note Guarantees

The exchange senior notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured senior basis by each of our domestic subsidiaries that guarantees our senior secured credit facility. See Description of Senior Notes. The exchange senior subordinated notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed on an unsecured senior subordinated basis by each of our domestic subsidiaries that guarantees our senior secured credit facility. See Description of Senior Subordinated Notes. If we cannot make payments on the notes when they are due, the guarantors of the notes must make them instead. Our foreign subsidiaries will not guarantee the exchange notes. Our non-guarantor subsidiaries represented approximately 22.9% of our consolidated revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 and held approximately 46.5% of our total assets as of that date.

Ranking and Subordination

The exchange senior notes and the related subsidiary guarantees will be our general senior unsecured obligations, ranking equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsubordinated indebtedness, and will be senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness expressly subordinated in right of payment to the exchange senior notes. The exchange senior notes will be effectively subordinated to all of our secured obligations, including our senior secured credit facility, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such obligations. As of March 31, 2007, we had approximately \$555.2 million of borrowings under our senior secured credit facility and we had up to \$223.4 million of additional borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facilities (giving effect to outstanding letters of credit).

The exchange senior subordinated notes and the related subsidiary guarantees will be our general unsecured senior subordinated obligations and will be subordinated in right of payment to all of our existing and future senior indebtedness, including all borrowings under our senior secured credit facility, the senior notes, our 7.125% senior notes due 2013, as well as all other existing and future senior liabilities of our subsidiaries. As of March 31, 2007, we had approximately \$1,151.9 million of senior indebtedness outstanding.

Optional Redemption

The notes will be effectively subordinated to all liabilities, including trade payables, of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes. As of March 31, 2007, our non-guarantor subsidiaries had liabilities of approximately \$767.1 million outstanding.

We may redeem the exchange senior notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after October 15, 2010 at the redemption prices set forth in Description of Senior Notes Optional Redemption. We may redeem the exchange senior subordinated notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after October 15, 2011 at the redemption prices set forth in Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Optional Redemption.

At any time prior to October 15, 2009, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the exchange senior notes or the exchange senior subordinated notes, as the case may be, with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings, at a redemption price equal to 109.50% of their principal amount, in the case of the exchange senior notes, or 110.75% of their principal amount, in the case of the exchange senior subordinated notes, in each case, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, if at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the exchange senior notes or the exchange senior subordinated notes originally issued, as the case may be, remains outstanding immediately after giving effect to such redemption. See Description of Senior Notes Optional Redemption and Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Optional Redemption.

In addition, at any time on or prior to October 15, 2010, we may, at our option, redeem some or all of the exchange senior notes at the make-whole prices set forth under Description of Senior Notes Optional Redemption. Furthermore, at any time on or prior to October 15, 2011, we may, at our option, redeem some or all of the exchange senior subordinated notes at the make-whole prices set forth under Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Optional Redemption.

Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of certain change of control events, we will be required to offer to repurchase outstanding notes at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, to the date of repurchase. See Description of Senior Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders and Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders.

Certain Covenants

The indentures relating to the notes contain certain covenants that will restrict our ability to, among other things:

- incur indebtedness or issue preferred stock;
- pay dividends or make restricted payments;
- impose restrictions on our restricted subsidiaries' ability to make distributions to us;
- incur liens;
- sell assets;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; and
- merge, consolidate or sell all or substantially all of our or our restricted subsidiaries' assets.

No Public Market

All of the covenants are subject to a number of important qualifications and exceptions. In addition, certain of these covenants will cease to apply if the applicable series of notes achieves investment grade ratings. See Description of Senior Notes Certain Covenants and Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Certain Covenants.

The exchange notes will be new issues of securities for which there is currently no public trading market. Accordingly, there can be no assurance as to the development or liquidity of any market. We do not intend to apply for listing of any of the exchange notes on any securities exchange or for quotation through any automated quotation system. See Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to the Exchange Notes Your ability to transfer the exchange notes may be limited by the absence of an active trading market, and there is no assurance that any active trading market will develop for the exchange notes.

Risk Factors

Prior to exchanging your notes, you should carefully consider the information under the caption Risk Factors and all other information included in this prospectus.

Our principal executive offices are located at 115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460, Atlanta, Georgia 30346. Our telephone number is (770) 395-4500. Our website is www.ggc.com. The information contained on our website is expressly not incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Summary Consolidated Financial Data

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated financial data as of and for each of the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, which have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The data for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 have been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus, and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals that management considers necessary for the fair presentation of the consolidated financial position and results of operations for these periods. You should not consider the results for the three month periods to be indicative of full year results. You should read this selected consolidated financial data together with the financial statements and related footnotes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

In Thousands, Except Per Share Data, Percentages, Employees and Ratios	Year Ended December 31,					Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2007	2006
Results of Operations:							
Net sales	\$ 2,427,843	\$ 2,273,719	\$ 2,206,239	\$ 1,444,483	\$ 1,230,751	\$ 713,696	\$ 567,873
Cost of sales(1)	2,152,571	2,049,510	1,955,095	1,319,094	1,086,746	663,557	488,885
Selling, general and administrative expenses	119,151	61,444	60,721	55,691	45,685	58,116	20,213
Operating income (loss)	156,121	162,765	190,423	69,698	98,320	(7,977)	58,775
Interest expense	(51,648)	(20,527)	(23,778)	(38,195)	(49,739)	(32,089)	(4,349)
Loss on foreign exchange derivative instruments and other	(21,543)						
Foreign exchange gain						2,831	
Cost related to retirement of debt				(13,816)			
Interest income	369	120	115	53	160	15	12
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	83,299	142,358	166,760	17,740	48,741	(37,221)	54,438
Provision (benefit) for income taxes(2)	31,497	46,855	60,868	5,245	17,546	(10,711)	20,757
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 51,802	\$ 95,503	\$ 105,892	\$ 12,495	\$ 31,195	(26,510)	33,681
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(3,263)					(8,061)	
Net (loss) income	\$ 48,539	\$ 95,503	\$ 105,892	\$ 12,495	\$ 31,195	\$ (34,571)	\$ 33,681
Basic earnings (loss) per share:							
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 1.52	\$ 2.82	\$ 3.21	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.98	\$ (0.77)	\$ 0.99
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.10)					(0.24)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 1.42	\$ 2.82	\$ 3.21	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.98	\$ (1.01)	\$ 0.99
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:							
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 1.51	\$ 2.79	\$ 3.17	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.97	\$ (0.77)	0.98
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.10)					(0.24)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 1.41	\$ 2.79	\$ 3.17	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.97	\$ (1.01)	\$ 0.98
Dividends per common share	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.08	0.08
Financial Highlights:							
Working capital	\$ 202,955	\$ 62,330	\$ (69,358)	\$ 65,742	\$ 57,996	\$ 169,142	\$ 74,419
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,023,004	401,412	425,734	460,808	493,494	1,035,883	398,330
Total assets	2,458,227	1,000,953	963,830	856,785	875,559	2,451,749	976,529
Total debt	1,498,134	278,639	318,483	427,872	476,986	1,475,744	224,339
Asset securitization	128,000	141,000	165,000	100,000	75,000	139,000	163,000
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	250,577	71,145	135,967	85,077	168,246	(385)	67,440
Depreciation and amortization	85,019	63,101	64,554	63,932	68,068	35,427	15,889
Capital expenditures	90,770	32,044	23,441	24,046	17,471	28,046	11,963
Maintenance expenditures	80,464	79,584	79,750	67,131	64,049	13,231	7,121
Other Selected Data:							
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)(3)	\$ 215,272	\$ 224,469	\$ 252,398	\$ 130,534	\$ 162,971	\$ 21,369	\$ 74,374
Weighted average shares outstanding basic	34,093	33,867	32,965	32,267	31,988	34,309	34,346
Weighted average shares outstanding diluted	34,386	34,193	33,439	32,502	32,193	34,309	34,003
Common shares outstanding	34,390	34,238	33,925	32,736	32,319	34,396	34,203
Return on sales	2.0	% 4.2	% 4.8	% 0.9	% 2.5	% (4.8)	% 5.9
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(4)	2.3	6.0	6.4	1.4	1.9		9.5

(1) Includes Royal Group financial data as of December 31, 2006 and from October 3, 2006 through December 31, 2006. Includes additional cost of sales of \$18.0 million and \$2.0 million for the periods ended December 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007, respectively, as a result of valuing Royal Group's inventory at fair value as of the date of acquisition in compliance with accounting standards related to business combinations.

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(2) Provision for income taxes for 2003 includes the effect of favorable settlement of tax audits.

(3) EBITDA is commonly used by us and our investors to measure our ability to service our indebtedness. EBITDA is not a measurement of financial performance under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP) and should not be considered as an alternative to net income as a measure of performance or to net cash flows provided by operations as a measure of liquidity. In addition, our calculation of EBITDA may be different from the calculation used by other companies and, therefore, comparability may be limited. For 2006, the write-off of deferred debt issuance costs has been included as interest expense. We believe that the closest GAAP measure of financial performance to EBITDA is net cash provided by operating activities. The following is a reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash provided by operating activities. Note that Tax benefit related to stock plans and Stock based compensation are included in change in operating assets, liabilities and other.

In Thousands	Year Ended December 31,					Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2007	2006
EBITDA	\$ 215,272	\$ 224,469	\$ 252,398	\$ 130,534	\$ 162,971	\$ 21,369	\$ 74,374
Interest expense, net	(51,279)	(20,407)	(23,663)	(38,142)	(49,579)	(32,074)	(4,337)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(31,497)	(46,855)	(60,868)	(5,245)	(17,546)	10,711	(20,758)
Provision for deferred income taxes	(21,189)	(15,067)	3,686	(6,344)	6,822	(14,628)	(4,209)
Amortization of debt issuance costs	2,242	1,397	2,579	3,096	3,417	1,434	291
Change in operating assets, liabilities and other	137,028	(72,392)	(38,165)	1,178	62,161	12,803	22,079
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 250,577	\$ 71,145	\$ 135,967	\$ 85,077	\$ 168,246	\$ (385)	\$ 67,440

(4) For the quarter ended March 31, 2007, our earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges by \$38.2 million.

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors and all other information contained in this prospectus before deciding to tender your outstanding notes in the exchange offers. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of the exchange notes could decline or we may not be able to make payments of interest and principal on the exchange notes, and you may lose some or all of your investment.

Risk Factors Relating to Georgia Gulf

Our substantial level of indebtedness may limit our cash flow available to invest in the ongoing needs of our business.

As a result of the financing transactions in connection with the acquisition of Royal Group, we have substantial indebtedness. At March 31, 2007, under our revolving credit facility we had a maximum borrowing capacity of \$375.0 million, and net of outstanding letters of credit for \$98.7 million and current borrowings of \$52.9 million, availability under the revolving credit facility of \$223.4 million. Our high level of indebtedness could have important consequences. For example, it could:

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations on the 9.5 percent, 10.75 percent, and 7.125 percent notes;
- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations under our senior secured credit facility, exposing us to the risk of defaulting on our secured debt, which could result in a foreclosure on our assets, which, in turn, would negatively affect our ability to operate as a going concern;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to interest and principal payments on our indebtedness, reducing the availability of our cash flow for other purposes, such as capital expenditures, acquisitions and working capital;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industries in which we operate and will operate;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- place us at a disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt;
- expose us to fluctuations in the interest rate environment because the interest rates of our senior secured credit facility are at variable rates; and
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service our indebtedness and we may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our payment obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

We expect to obtain the funds to pay our expenses, fund working capital and capital expenditures, and to pay the interest on our 9.5 percent, 10.75 percent, and 7.125 percent notes, our senior secured credit facility and our other debt from our cash flow from our operations and from available borrowings under our senior secured credit facility and from sales of assets. Our ability to meet our expenses thus depends on our future performance, which will be affected by financial, business, economic and other factors. We will not be able to control many of these factors, such as economic conditions in the industry in which we operate and competitive pressures. Our cash flow may not be sufficient to allow us to pay principal and interest on our debt and to meet our other obligations. If we do not have sufficient funds, we may be required to refinance all or part of our debt, sell assets or borrow additional amounts. We may not be able to do so on terms acceptable to us or at all. In addition, the terms of existing or future debt agreements, including our senior secured credit facility and the indentures relating to our notes, may restrict us from

adopting any of these alternatives. The failure to generate sufficient cash flow or to achieve such alternatives could reduce the value of the notes and limit our ability to pay principal of and interest on the notes.

Our senior secured credit facility and the indentures for our notes impose significant operating and financial restrictions, which may prevent us from capitalizing on business opportunities and taking some actions. However, despite these restrictions, we may still be able to incur substantially more debt, which could exacerbate the risks associated with our substantial leverage.

The terms of our senior secured credit facility and the indentures for our notes impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions limit our ability to, among other things:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- incur liens;
- make capital expenditures;
- make investments and sell assets, including the stock of subsidiaries;
- pay dividends and make other distributions;
- purchase Georgia Gulf stock;
- engage in business activities unrelated to our current business;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; or
- consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets.

In addition, our senior secured credit facility requires us to maintain specified financial ratios. We cannot assure you that these covenants will not adversely affect our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs or to pursue available business opportunities. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default in respect of the related indebtedness. We sought and obtained a waiver due to our failure to meet the required interest coverage ratio at December 31, 2006. Additionally, in May 2007, we sought and obtained an amendment to our senior secured credit facility to increase the leverage ratios and decrease the interest coverage ratios specified in that agreement due to our failure to meet the required ratios at March 31, 2007 and believe that we would not be able to meet them in the future. There can be no assurance that we will not breach these covenants in the future resulting in a default. If a default occurs, the relevant lenders could elect to declare the indebtedness, together with accrued interest and other fees, to be due and payable immediately and proceed against any collateral securing that indebtedness. Also, any acceleration of indebtedness under our senior secured credit facility will constitute a default under some of our other secured indebtedness.

Despite the limitation on our ability to incur additional indebtedness imposed by the terms of our senior secured credit facility and our indentures for our notes, these agreements do not prohibit us from incurring substantial indebtedness in the future, and we may do so. If new debt is added to our current indebtedness levels, the risks related to our indebtedness, including the notes, could increase.

The chemical industry is cyclical and volatile, experiencing alternating periods of tight supply and overcapacity, and the building products industry is also cyclical. This cyclical nature could adversely impact our capacity utilization and cause fluctuations in our results of operations.

Our historical operating results for our chemical businesses have tended to reflect the cyclical and volatile nature of the chemical industry. Historically, periods of tight supply have resulted in increased prices and profit margins and have been followed by periods of substantial capacity addition, resulting in

oversupply and declining prices and profit margins. A number of our chemical products are highly dependent on markets that are particularly cyclical, such as the construction, paper and pulp, and automotive markets. As a result of changes in demand for our products, our operating rates and earnings fluctuate significantly, not only from year to year but also from quarter to quarter, depending on factors such as feedstock costs, transportation costs, and supply and demand for the product produced at the facility during that period. As a result, individual facilities may operate below or above rated capacities in any period. We may idle a facility for an extended period of time because an oversupply of a certain product or a lack of demand for that product makes production uneconomical. Facility shutdown and subsequent restart expenses may adversely affect quarterly results when these events occur. In addition, a temporary shutdown may become permanent, resulting in a write-down or write-off of the related assets. Capacity expansions or the announcement of these expansions have generally led to a decline in the pricing of our chemical products in the affected product line. We cannot assure that future growth in product demand will be sufficient to utilize any additional capacity.

In addition, the building products industry is cyclical and is significantly affected by changes in national and local economic and other conditions such as employment levels, demographic trends, availability of financing, interest rates and consumer confidence, which factors could negatively affect the demand for and pricing of our building products. For example, if interest rates increase, the ability of prospective buyers to finance purchases of home improvement products and invest in new real estate could be adversely affected, which, in turn, could adversely affect our financial performance. Similarly, a prolonged recession affecting the residential construction industry could also adversely impact our financial performance.

Natural gas, electricity, fuel and raw materials costs, and other external factors beyond our control, as well as downturns in the home repair and remodeling and new home sectors of the economy, can cause wide fluctuations in our margins.

The cost of our natural gas, electricity, fuel and raw materials, and other costs, may not correlate with changes in the prices we receive for our products, either in the direction of the price change or in absolute magnitude. Natural gas and raw materials costs represent a substantial part of our manufacturing costs, and energy costs, in particular electricity and fuel, represent a component of the costs to manufacture building products. Most of the raw materials we use are commodities and the price of each can fluctuate widely for a variety of reasons, including changes in availability because of major capacity additions or significant facility operating problems. Other external factors beyond our control can cause volatility in raw materials prices, demand for our products, product prices, sales volumes and margins. These factors include general economic conditions, the level of business activity in the industries that use our products, competitors' actions, international events and circumstances, and governmental regulation in the United States and abroad. These factors can also magnify the impact of economic cycles on our business. While we attempt to pass through price increases in energy costs and raw materials, we have been unsuccessful in doing so in some circumstances in the past and there can be no assurance that we can do so in the future.

Additionally, our building products business is impacted by changes in the North American home repair and remodeling sectors, as well as the new construction sector, which may be significantly affected by changes in economic and other conditions such as gross domestic product levels, employment levels, demographic trends and consumer confidence. These factors can lower the demand for and pricing of our building products, which could cause our net sales and net income to decrease.

The industries in which we compete are highly competitive, with some of our competitors having greater financial and other resources than we have; competition may adversely affect our results of operations.

The commodity chemical industry is highly competitive. Many of our competitors are larger and have greater financial and other resources and less debt than us. Moreover, barriers to entry, other than capital

availability, are low in most product segments of our commodity chemical business. Capacity additions or technological advances by existing or future competitors also create greater competition, particularly in pricing. We cannot provide assurance that we will have access to the financing necessary to upgrade our facilities in response to technological advances or other competitive developments.

In addition, as a result of our acquisition of Royal Group, we compete with other national and international manufacturers of vinyl-based building and home improvement products. Some of these companies are larger and have greater financial resources and less indebtedness than us. Accordingly, these competitors may be better able to withstand changes in conditions within the industries in which we operate and may have significantly greater operating and financial flexibility than us. Some of these competitors, who compete with our building product lines, may also be able to compete more aggressively in pricing and could take a greater share of sales and cause us to lose business from our customers. Many of our competitors have operated in the building products industry for a long time. Our management has limited experience in the manufacturing or marketing of building products and thus, may be at a competitive disadvantage. Additionally, our building products face competition from alternative materials: wood, metal, fiber cement and masonry in siding, and wood and aluminum in windows. An increase in competition from other vinyl exterior building products manufacturers and alternative building materials could cause us to lose customers and lead to decreases in net sales. To the extent we lose customers in the renovation and remodeling markets, we must market to the new construction market, which historically has experienced more fluctuations in demand.

Extensive environmental, health and safety laws and regulations impact our operations and assets; compliance with these regulations could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our operations on and ownership of real property are subject to extensive environmental, health and safety regulation, including laws and regulations related to air emissions, water discharges, waste disposal and remediation of contaminated sites, at both the national and local levels in the U.S. As a result of our acquisition of Royal Group, we are subject to such regulations in Canada as well. The nature of the chemical and building products industries exposes us to risks of liability under these laws and regulations due to the production, storage, use, transportation and sale of materials that can cause contamination or personal injury, including, in the case of commodity chemicals, potential releases into the environment. Environmental laws may have a significant effect on the costs of use, transportation and storage of raw materials and finished products, as well as the costs of the storage and disposal of wastes. We have and must continue to incur operating and capital costs to comply with environmental laws and regulations. In addition, we may incur substantial costs, including fines, damages, criminal or civil sanctions and remediation costs, or experience interruptions in our operations for violations arising under these laws.

Also, some environmental laws, such as the federal Superfund statute, may impose joint and several liability for the cost of investigations and remedial actions on any company that generated the waste, arranged for disposal of the waste, transported the waste to the disposal site, selected the disposal site, or presently or formerly owned, leased or operated the disposal site or a site otherwise contaminated by hazardous substances. Any or all of the responsible parties may be required to bear all of the costs of cleanup, regardless of fault, legality of the original disposal or ownership of the disposal site. A number of environmental liabilities have been associated with the facilities at Lake Charles, Louisiana that we acquired as part of the acquisition of the vinyls business of CONDEA Vista Company (CONDEA Vista, which is now known as Sasol North America, Inc.) and which may be designated as Superfund sites. Although CONDEA Vista retained financial responsibility for certain environmental liabilities that relate to the facilities that we acquired from it and that arose before the closing of our acquisition of the vinyls business of CONDEA Vista in November 1999, we cannot assure you that CONDEA Vista will be able to satisfy its obligations in this regard, particularly in light of the long period of time in which environmental liabilities may arise under the environmental laws. If CONDEA Vista fails to fulfill its obligation regarding

their environmental liabilities, then we could be held responsible. Furthermore, any environmental liabilities relating to Royal Group will not have the benefit of any third party indemnification, including liabilities resulting from Royal Group's operations prior to our acquisition of the company.

Our policy is to accrue costs relating to environmental matters when it is probable that these costs will be required and can be reasonably estimated. However, estimated costs for future environmental compliance and remediation may be too low or we may not be able to quantify the potential costs. We expect to be continually subjected to increasingly stringent environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. It is difficult to predict the future interpretation and development of these laws and regulations or their impact on our future earnings and operations. We anticipate continued compliance will require increased capital expenditures and increased operating costs. Any increase in these costs could adversely affect our financial performance.

Hazards associated with chemical manufacturing may occur, which would adversely affect our results of operations.

Hazards associated with chemical manufacturing as well as building products manufacturing, and the related use, storage and transportation of raw materials, products and wastes may occur in our operations. These hazards could lead to an interruption or suspension of operations and have an adverse effect on the productivity and profitability of a particular manufacturing facility or on Georgia Gulf as a whole. These hazards include:

- pipeline and storage tank leaks and ruptures;
- explosions and fires;
- inclement weather and natural disasters;
- mechanical failure;
- unscheduled downtime;
- labor difficulties;
- transportation interruptions;
- remediation complications;
- terrorist acts; and
- chemical spills and other discharges or releases of toxic or hazardous substances or gases.

These hazards may cause personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment, and environmental damage, any of which could lead to claims or liability under the environmental laws. Additionally, individuals could seek damages for alleged personal injury or property damage due to exposure to chemicals at our facilities or to chemicals otherwise owned, controlled or manufactured by us. We are also subject to present and future claims with respect to workplace exposure, workers' compensation and other matters. Although we maintain property, business interruption and casualty insurance of the types and in the amounts that we believe are customary for the industry, we are not fully insured against all potential hazards incident to our business.

We face potential product liability claims relating to the production and manufacture of building products.

As a result of our acquisition of Royal Group, we are exposed to product liability risk and the risk of negative publicity if our building products do not meet customer expectations. Although we intend to maintain insurance for products liability claims, the amount and scope of such insurance may not be adequate to cover a products liability claim that is successfully asserted against us. In addition, products

liability insurance could become more expensive and difficult to maintain and, in the future, may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain adequate insurance coverage against possible products liability claims at commercially reasonable levels, or at all.

We rely heavily on third party transportation, which subjects us to risks that we cannot control; these risks may adversely affect our operations.

We rely heavily on railroads and shipping companies to transport raw materials to the manufacturing facilities and to ship finished product to customers. These transport operations are subject to various hazards, including extreme weather conditions, work stoppages and operating hazards. If we are delayed or unable to ship finished product or unable to obtain raw materials as a result of these transportation companies failure to operate properly, or if there were significant changes in the cost of these services, we may not be able to arrange efficient alternatives and timely means to obtain raw materials or ship our goods, which could result in an adverse effect on our revenues and costs of operations.

We rely on a limited number of outside suppliers for specified feedstocks and services.

We obtain a significant portion of our raw materials from a few key suppliers. If any of these suppliers is unable to meet its obligations under present supply agreements, we may be forced to pay higher prices to obtain the necessary raw materials. Any interruption of supply or any price increase of raw materials could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. In connection with our acquisition of the vinyls business of CONDEA Vista in 1999, we entered into agreements with CONDEA Vista to provide specified feedstocks for the Lake Charles facility. This facility is dependent upon CONDEA Vista's infrastructure for services such as wastewater and ground water treatment, site remediation, and fire water supply. Any failure of CONDEA Vista to perform its obligations under those agreements could adversely affect the operation of the affected facilities and our results of operations. The agreements relating to these feedstocks and services had initial terms of one to ten years. Most of these agreements have been automatically renewed, but may be terminated by CONDEA Vista after specified notice periods. If we were required to obtain an alternate source for these feedstocks or services, we may not be able to obtain pricing on as favorable terms. Additionally, we may be forced to pay additional transportation costs or to invest in capital projects for pipelines or alternate facilities to accommodate railcar or other delivery or to replace other services.

Implementation of New ERP Information Systems

We are highly dependent on our information systems infrastructure in order to process orders, track inventory, ship products in a timely manner, prepare invoices to our customers and otherwise carry on our business in the ordinary course. Key to the success of our strategy to drive greater productivity and cost savings was the implementation of phase I in the first quarter of 2006 of a new multiple phase ERP information system. Additionally, when acquired, Royal Group was in the process of implementing new ERP systems. If we experience significant problems with the implementation of these systems, the resulting disruption could adversely affect our business, sales, results of operations and financial condition. The transition to our new ERP systems involves numerous risks, including:

- difficulties in integrating the systems with our current operations;
- potential delay in the processing of customer orders for shipment of products;
- diversion of management's attention away from normal daily business operations;
- increased demand on our operations support personnel;
- initial dependence on unfamiliar systems while training personnel in its use; and

- increased operating expenses resulting from training, conversion and transition support activities.

We continue to pursue the disposition of certain assets of Royal Group and may pursue asset acquisitions, dispositions and joint ventures, and other transactions that may impact our results of operations.

We intend to continue to pursue the disposition of certain assets of Royal Group and anticipate that proceeds would be used to repay some of our indebtedness. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to dispose of these assets at anticipated prices, or at all, or that any such sale will occur during our anticipated time frame. A failure to dispose of these assets would mean any indebtedness that could have been paid down would have to remain outstanding unless it could be repaid from funds generated from operations. In addition, we may engage in additional business combinations, purchases or sales of assets, or contractual arrangements or joint ventures. To the extent permitted under our senior secured credit facility, our indentures and our other debt agreements, some of these transactions may be financed by additional borrowings by us. If the expected efficiencies and synergies of the transactions are not fully realized, our results of operations could be adversely affected, at least in the short term, because of the costs associated with such transactions. Other transactions may advance future cash flows from some of our businesses, thereby yielding increased short-term liquidity, but consequently resulting in lower cash flows from these operations over the longer term.

Our participation in joint ventures exposes us to risks of shared control.

We own a 50 percent interest in a manufacturing joint venture, the remainder of which is controlled by PPG Industries, Inc., which also supplies chlorine to the facility operated by the joint venture. Additionally, our window and door profiles operations have strategic joint venture arrangements with several customers with respect to a number of extrusion lines. We may enter into additional joint ventures in the future. The nature of a joint venture requires us to share control with unaffiliated third parties. If our joint venture partners do not fulfill their obligations, the affected joint venture may not be able to operate according to its business plan. In that case, our operations may be adversely affected or we may be required to increase our level of commitment to the joint venture. Also, differences in views among joint venture participants may result in delayed decisions or failure to agree on major issues. Any differences in our views or problems with respect to the operations of our joint ventures could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange and interest rates could affect our consolidated financial results.

We earn revenues, pay expenses, own assets and incur liabilities in countries using currencies other than the U.S. dollar, principally the Canadian dollar. Because our consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, we must translate revenues, income and expenses into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate during each reporting period, as well as assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the end of each reporting period. Therefore, increases or decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar against other major currencies will affect our net revenues, operating income and the value of balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies. Because of the geographic diversity of our operations, as a result of the acquisition of Royal Group, weaknesses in various currencies might occur in one or many of such currencies over time. We plan to use derivative financial instruments to further reduce our net exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations. However, we cannot assure you that fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against major currencies, would not materially affect our financial results.

In addition, we are exposed to volatility in interest rates. When appropriate, we may use derivative financial instruments to reduce our exposure to interest rate risks. We cannot assure you, however, that our financial risk management program will be successful in reducing the risks inherent in exposures to interest rate fluctuations.

We rely on a variety of intellectual property rights for our building products. Any threat to, or impairment of, these rights could cause us to incur costs to defend these rights.

As a manufacturer and marketer of branded products, in our building products, we rely on trademarks and service marks to protect our brands. We have a significant number of issued patents for our technologies. These protections may not adequately safeguard our intellectual property and we may incur significant costs to defend these intellectual property rights, which may harm our operating results. There is a risk that third parties, including our current competitors, will claim that our products infringe on their intellectual property rights. These third parties may bring infringement claims against us or our customers. Regardless of its merit, an infringement claim against us could require significant management time and effort, result in costly litigation or cause product shipment delays. Further, any claims may require us to enter into royalty or licensing arrangements, which may not be obtainable on terms acceptable to us.

Pending investigations of, and pending and threatened lawsuits against, Royal Group could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Royal Group is currently under investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (the RCMP), the Ontario Securities Commission (the OSC) and the SEC regarding its prior public disclosures, including financial and accounting matters. The OSC is also conducting a regulatory investigation of Royal Group, principally in connection with certain related party transactions.

Royal Group and certain of its former officers and former or current directors are named defendants in class actions brought by Royal Group shareholders and additional suits have been threatened. These class action complaints include allegations of non-disclosure of certain related party transactions.

In October 2005, Royal Group advised OSC staff, the RCMP and SEC staff of emails and documents authored by a former finance employee of Royal Group that relate to certain financial accounting and disclosure matters. Royal Group understands that the SEC staff made a referral to the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, in connection with those documents. The shareholders in the above-mentioned class action filed an amended complaint in connection with these emails.

Further, Royal Group is the subject of a criminal investigation being conducted by the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice (the Department of Justice), which focuses on alleged price fixing in the window coverings industry. Royal Group has also been contacted by counsel for a group of civil plaintiffs (direct purchasers) who have indicated their intention to commence litigation against the company pertaining to this matter.

Damages, liabilities and costs Royal Group will incur in respect of each of the foregoing investigations, lawsuits or claims may exceed the amounts anticipated by us in respect thereof, and to the extent they do, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, on a consolidated basis with Royal Group's, will be materially adversely affected.

Our ability to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 is dependent upon our implementation of effective internal controls for Royal Group.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the Sarbanes-Oxley Act), we are required to evaluate our internal control over financial reporting and to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting consists of procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, recorded and reported, and assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use. Although Royal Group is not yet required to be a part of our assessment and reporting of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, management has assessed significant deficiencies in its financial reporting structure as of December 31, 2006, including an accounting function that lacks clear organization and accountability, insufficient qualified accounting professionals, insufficient review and supervision, and

financial reporting systems that do not share a common platform and that require extensive manual interventions. In addition, management concluded that certain aspects of Royal Group's historical disclosure controls and procedures need improvement, including the ability to produce financial statements on a timely basis.

We must ensure effective internal control over financial reporting for Royal Group's operations and, in so doing, we may identify additional areas requiring improvements. As the aforementioned control issues are remedied or to the extent that internal control weaknesses that require remediation are identified, we may be required to incur expenditures or costs that, if significant, could adversely affect our operating results. We have substantial effort ahead of us to complete the improvements and required management assessment regarding Royal Group's internal control system and financial processes, information systems, assessment of control design, remediation of the deficiencies discussed above, and any other deficiencies that may arise out of this process. These efforts may divert management's attention from other business concerns, including achieving cost savings and operational efficiencies, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to complete the required management assessment by our reporting deadline. An inability to complete and document this assessment could result in a scope limitation qualification or disclaimer by our auditors on their attestation of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, if a material weakness were to be identified with respect to our internal control over financial reporting, we would not be able to conclude that our internal controls over financial reporting were effective, which could result in the inability of our external auditors to deliver an unqualified report, or any report, on our internal control over financial reporting. In the event that, due to the complexity of certain internal control systems, the procedures, certification and assessment required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act are not completed by the required deadline in respect of our 2007 fiscal year, or our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or independent registered public accounting firm determines that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective as defined under Section 404, our reputation, financial condition and the value of our securities could be adversely affected. Furthermore, ineffective internal control over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our securities.

We may have difficulties with our periodic reports as a result of the acquisition of Royal Group.

Royal Group was late in reporting its 2005 annual and first quarter 2006 financial results. These late filings were due to, among other things, the complexity of accounting for numerous divestitures and write-downs related thereto, the segmentation of financial results, the sale process and various regulatory investigations described above. Similar events could result in delays or inability to prepare and file our reports timely with the SEC. Further, because of our ongoing evaluation of assets and potential dispositions of excess or redundant facilities, we may have future asset impairments, which could also delay our financial reporting. This was further demonstrated by our having to file an extension under Rule 12b-25 for our 2006 annual report on Form 10-K and missing that extended filing deadline.

We may encounter difficulties in integrating Royal Group's operations with our operations, which may result in our failure to realize expected cost savings and operational efficiencies and adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows.

We cannot be sure that we will be able to integrate successfully Royal Group's and our operations without substantial costs, delays or other problems. The integration of any business we acquire, including Royal Group, may be disruptive to our business and may result in a significant diversion of management attention and operational resources. Additionally, we may suffer a loss of key employees, customers or suppliers, loss of revenues, increases in costs or other difficulties. Further, there is no assurance that we

will be able to achieve anticipated cost savings and operational efficiencies in amounts anticipated or on our anticipated timetable. Further, management's attention may be diverted by potential dispositions.

As part of our strategy in acquiring Royal Group, we have identified opportunities to improve profitability and reduce costs. We may not be able to fully implement our business strategies or realize, in whole or in part, the expected cost savings or operational efficiencies from these strategies when expected, or at all. Furthermore, we may continue to incur significant one-time costs in connection with our integration of Royal Group's operations with our existing business, including costs related to facility consolidation, headcount reduction, operational improvements, professional fees and related transactional expenses. We expect to incur one-time costs in connection with our anticipated annual cost savings and may achieve operational efficiencies.

Risk Factors Relating to the Exchange Offers

There may be adverse consequences if you do not exchange your outstanding notes.

If you do not exchange your outstanding notes for exchange notes in the applicable exchange offer, you will continue to be subject to restrictions on transfer of your outstanding notes as set forth in the offering memorandum distributed in connection with the private offering of the outstanding notes. In general, the outstanding notes may not be offered or sold unless they are registered or exempt from registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Except for the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, we do not intend to register resales of the outstanding notes under the Securities Act.

The tender of outstanding notes under the exchange offers will reduce the outstanding amount of each series of the outstanding notes, which may have an adverse effect upon, and increase the volatility of, the market prices of the outstanding notes due to a reduction in liquidity.

Risk Factors Relating to the Exchange Notes

Your right to receive payments on the exchange notes is effectively subordinated to the rights of our existing and future secured creditors, including the lenders under our senior secured credit facility. Further, the guarantees of the exchange notes are effectively subordinated to all of the guarantors' existing and future secured indebtedness, including the guarantors' guarantees of our senior secured credit facility.

Holders of our and the guarantors' existing and future secured indebtedness, including indebtedness under our senior secured credit facility, which are secured by all or substantially all of our assets and the assets of the subsidiary guarantors thereunder, will have claims that are prior to your claims as holders of the notes to the extent of the value of the assets securing that other indebtedness. In the event of any distribution or payment of our assets in any foreclosure, dissolution, winding-up, liquidation, reorganization, or other bankruptcy proceeding, holders of secured indebtedness will have prior claims to those of our assets that constitute their collateral. Holders of the notes will participate ratably with all holders of our other unsecured and senior indebtedness, as applicable, and potentially with all of our other general creditors, based upon the respective amounts owed to each holder or creditor, in our remaining assets. In any of the foregoing events, we may not have sufficient assets to pay amounts due on the notes. As a result, holders of notes may receive less, ratably, than holders of secured indebtedness.

As of March 31, 2007 we had approximately \$555.2 million of borrowings under our senior secured credit facility, and there was \$223.4 million of additional availability under our revolving credit facility (giving effect to outstanding letters of credit). We may incur additional indebtedness, including senior debt, in the future under the terms of our senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing our notes. See "Description of Senior Notes - Certain Covenants - Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock" and "Description of Senior Subordinated Notes - Certain Covenants - Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock."

Your right to receive payment on the exchange notes will be effectively subordinated to the liabilities of our non-guarantor subsidiaries.

Not all of our subsidiaries are required to guarantee the notes. For example, our foreign subsidiaries do not guarantee the notes. Creditors of our non-guarantor subsidiaries (including trade creditors) will generally be entitled to payment from the assets of those subsidiaries before those assets can be distributed to us. As a result, the exchange notes will effectively be subordinated to the prior payment of all of the debts (including trade payables) of our non-guarantor subsidiaries. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of our non-guarantor subsidiaries, holders of their indebtedness and their trade creditors will generally be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of those subsidiaries before any assets are made available for distribution to us. Our subsidiaries that have their debt accelerated may not be able to repay such indebtedness. Our non-guarantor subsidiaries represented approximately 22.9% of our consolidated revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 and held approximately 46.5% of our assets as of March 31, 2007. Our assets and our subsidiaries' assets may not be sufficient to fully repay the exchange notes and our other indebtedness.

Your right to receive payments on the exchange senior subordinated notes will be junior to our existing and future senior indebtedness, including borrowings under our senior secured credit facility, the 7.125% notes and the exchange senior notes.

The exchange senior subordinated notes and the related guarantees will be contractually subordinated to all of our current and future senior indebtedness (other than trade payables), including our borrowings under our senior secured credit facility, the 7.125% notes and the exchange senior notes and all of our and the guarantors' future borrowings (other than trade payables), except any future indebtedness that expressly provides that it ranks equal with, or subordinated in right of payment to, the exchange senior subordinated notes and the related guarantees. As a result of such subordination, in the event of the bankruptcy, liquidation or dissolution of us or any guarantor, our assets or the assets of the applicable guarantor would be available to pay obligations under the exchange senior subordinated notes and our other senior subordinated obligations only after all payments had been made on our senior indebtedness or the senior indebtedness of the applicable guarantor. Sufficient assets may not remain after all of these payments have been made to make any payments on the exchange senior subordinated notes and our other senior subordinated obligations, including payments of interest when due. In addition, all payments on the exchange senior subordinated notes and the related guarantees will be blocked in the event of a payment default on senior debt and may be blocked for up to 179 of 360 consecutive days in the event of certain non-payment defaults on senior debt.

In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization or similar proceeding relating to us or the guarantors, holders of the exchange senior subordinated notes will participate with trade creditors and all other holders of our and the guarantors' subordinated indebtedness in the assets remaining after we and the guarantors have paid all of our senior debt. However, because the indenture governing the exchange senior subordinated notes requires that amounts otherwise payable to holders of the exchange senior subordinated notes in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding be paid to holders of senior debt instead, holders of the exchange senior subordinated notes may receive less, ratably, than holders of trade payables in any such proceeding. In any of these cases, we and the guarantors may not have sufficient funds to pay all of our creditors and holders of exchange senior subordinated notes may receive less, ratably, than the holders of our senior debt.

On March 31, 2007, the senior subordinated notes and the related guarantees were subordinated to \$1,151.9 million of senior debt and could also have been subordinated to up to \$223.4 million available for borrowing under our revolving credit facilities (giving effect to outstanding letters of credit). We will be permitted to borrow substantial additional indebtedness, including senior debt, in the future under the terms of our indentures and our senior secured credit facility.

Federal and state statutes may allow courts, under specific circumstances, to void the exchange notes and the guarantees and require noteholders to return payments received from us or the guarantors.

Under the federal bankruptcy laws and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer laws, the exchange notes could be voided, or claims in respect of the exchange notes or the guarantees could be subordinated to our other debts if, at the time of issuance of the exchange notes, among other things, we (1) issued the exchange notes with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding current or future creditors; or (2) received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the incurrence of such notes; and, in the case of clause (2), we:

- were insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of such incurrence;
- were engaged, or were about to engage, in a business or transaction for which our remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital to carry on our business; or
- intended to incur, or believed that we would incur, debts beyond our ability to pay such debts as they mature.

Similar risks and considerations apply with respect to the issuance of the guarantees by the guarantors. The measures of insolvency for purposes of these fraudulent conveyance laws will vary depending upon the law of the jurisdiction that is being applied in any such proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent conveyance has occurred. Generally, however, an entity would be considered insolvent if:

- the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair value of all of its assets;
- the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or
- it could not pay its debts as they become due.

Certain restrictive covenants in the indentures governing the exchange notes will cease to apply if such exchange notes achieve investment grade ratings.

Most of the restrictive covenants in the indentures governing the notes will not apply if the exchange senior notes or the exchange senior subordinated notes, as applicable, achieve investment grade ratings from Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Rating Services, and no default or event of default has occurred. If these restrictive covenants cease to apply, we may take actions, such as incur additional debt or make certain dividends or distributions that would otherwise be prohibited under the applicable indenture. Ratings are given by these rating agencies based upon analyses that include many subjective factors. We cannot assure you that the exchange senior notes or the exchange senior subordinated notes will achieve investment grade ratings, nor can we assure you that investment grade ratings, if granted, will reflect all of the factors that would be important to holders of the notes.

We may not be able to raise the funds necessary to finance the change of control offer required by the indentures.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control, we will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding senior notes and senior subordinated notes, as well as all of our outstanding 7.125% notes, at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. It is possible that we will not have sufficient funds at the time of the change of control to make the required repurchase of those notes, or that restrictions in our senior secured credit facility will not allow such repurchases. Further, we may be contractually restricted under the terms of our senior secured credit facility or our other indebtedness from repurchasing all of those notes tendered by holders upon a change of control, and we may not be able to obtain the necessary consents under our senior secured credit facility or such other

indebtedness to make such repurchases. Our failure to make or complete the change of control offer or pay the change of control purchase price when due will give the trustee and the holders of the applicable notes the right to declare an event of default and accelerate the repayment of the notes as described under the section in this prospectus entitled *Description of Senior Notes Events of Default and Remedies* and *Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Events of Default and Remedies*. This event of default under the indentures would in turn constitute an event of default under our senior secured credit facility. In addition, certain important corporate events, such as leveraged recapitalizations that would increase the level of our indebtedness, will not constitute a change of control under the indenture. See *Description of Senior Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control* and *Description of Senior Subordinated Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control*.

Your ability to transfer the exchange notes may be limited by the absence of an active trading market, and there is no assurance that any active trading market will develop for the exchange notes.

We are offering the exchange notes to the holders of the outstanding notes. The outstanding notes were offered and sold in October 2006 to institutional investors and are eligible for trading in the PORTAL market.

We do not intend to apply for a listing of the exchange notes on a securities exchange or on any automated dealer quotation system. There is currently no established market for the exchange notes and we cannot assure you as to the liquidity of markets that may develop for the exchange notes, your ability to sell the exchange notes or the price at which you would be able to sell the exchange notes. If such markets were to exist, the exchange notes could trade at prices that may be lower than their principal amount or purchase price depending on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, the market for similar notes, our financial and operating performances and other factors. Historically, the market for non-investment grade debt has been subject to disruptions that have caused substantial volatility in the prices of securities similar to the notes. The market, if any, for the exchange notes may experience similar disruptions and any such disruptions may adversely affect the prices at which you may sell your notes.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and other communications to stockholders may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to, among other things, our outlook for future periods, supply and demand, pricing trends and market forces within our industries, cost reduction strategies and their results, planned capital expenditures, long-term objectives of management and other statements of expectations concerning matters that are not historical facts.

Predictions of future results contain a measure of uncertainty. Actual results could differ materially due to various factors. Factors that could change forward-looking statements are, among others, those contained in the *Risk Factors* section above as well as changes in the general economy, changes in demand for our products or increases in overall industry capacity that could affect production volumes and/or pricing, changes and/or cyclicalities in the industries to which our products are sold, availability and pricing of raw materials, technological changes affecting production, difficulty in plant operations and product transportation, governmental and environmental regulations and other unforeseen circumstances. A number of these factors are discussed in this prospectus and in our other periodic filings with the SEC.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes. Because we are exchanging the exchange notes for the outstanding notes, which have substantially identical terms, the issuance of the exchange notes will not result in any increase in our indebtedness.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL DATA

On June 9, 2006, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Royal Group for CAD\$13.00 per share (CAD\$ meaning Canadian dollars) for a total purchase price of approximately \$1.5 billion (assuming an exchange rate of \$1.00 to CAD\$1.115). On October 3, 2006, we consummated the acquisition of Royal Group and the results of Royal Group from the period October 3, 2006 through December 31, 2006 were included in Georgia Gulf's 2006 statement of operations. Financing for the acquisition of Royal Group, repayment of some of Royal Group's existing indebtedness and refinancing of some of our existing indebtedness was obtained from borrowings under a new senior secured credit facility and the issuance of \$700 million of our notes. We refer to (i) our acquisition of Royal Group, (ii) the repayment of Royal Group's existing senior credit facility, (iii) the repayment at maturity of Royal Group's 7.1% senior unsecured notes, Series A, due August 31, 2006 (the Series A Notes) and Royal Group's 7.3% senior unsecured notes Series B, due August 31, 2006 (the Series B Notes), (iv) the repayment of Royal Group's 7.1% series D notes due 2007 (the Series D Notes), (v) the repayment of Royal Group's 6.9% medium-term notes due 2010 (the Medium-Term Notes), (vi) the repayment of our existing senior secured credit facility, (vii) the borrowings under our senior secured credit facility and (viii) the offering of the \$700 million of our notes as the Transactions.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 gives effect as if the Transactions occurred on January 1, 2006. The historical consolidated financial information has been adjusted to give effect to pro forma events that are (1) directly attributable to the Transactions, (2) factually supportable, and (3) expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results. All significant balances and intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations should be read in conjunction with the Selected Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of both Georgia Gulf and Royal Group included elsewhere in this prospectus. The pro forma statement of operations should not be considered indicative of actual results that would have been achieved had the Transactions been consummated on the date or for the period indicated. Also, the pro forma statement of operations data should not be viewed as indicative of our financial condition or results of operations as of any future date or for any future period.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations reflects the acquisition of Royal Group by Georgia Gulf using the purchase method of accounting. Accordingly, the consideration paid by Georgia Gulf was allocated to Royal Group's assets and liabilities based upon their estimated fair values as of the date of the acquisition. The allocation is dependent upon certain valuations and other studies that have not progressed to a stage where there is sufficient information to make a definitive final allocation. A final determination of the fair value of Royal Group's assets and liabilities will be based on the actual net tangible and intangible assets of Royal Group that existed as of the closing date of the transaction. The pro forma purchase price adjustments are preliminary, subject to future adjustments and have been made solely for the purpose of providing the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 presented below. The purchase price allocation is preliminary subject to, among other things, the final valuations of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, certain legal and tax contingencies, and the valuation of property, plant and equipment, spare parts, finite and indefinite lived intangible assets, and assets held for sale and discontinued operations. There can be no assurance that such finalization will not result in material changes.

The historical consolidated financial statements of Royal Group have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP and in Canadian dollars. For purposes of the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations, Royal Group has been presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which differs from Canadian GAAP. A summary of the significant differences between U.S. GAAP and

Canadian GAAP for Royal Group's consolidated financial statements is in the notes to its consolidated financial statements as of and for the six month period ended June 30, 2006 and as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005. See Index to Financial Statements. The translations of the historical Royal Group consolidated statement of operations for the period from January 1, 2006 to October 3, 2006 from CAD to U.S. dollars used in the preparation of the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations were translated from Canadian dollars to U.S. dollars using the average exchange rate for the period from January 1, 2006 to October 3, 2006 of 1.00 U.S. dollar: 1.1327 CAD.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations does not include cost savings and operating efficiencies expected to be achieved from the Royal Group acquisition.

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GEORGIA GULF CORPORATION
UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2006
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share data)

	Georgia Gulf	Royal Group January 1, 2006 to October 3, 2006	Adjustments		Pro Forma Combined
Net sales	\$ 2,427,843	\$ 953,301	\$ (4,824 )	)a	\$ 3,376,320
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of sales	2,152,571	770,612	(1,762 )	)a,b,c	2,921,421
Selling, general and administrative expenses	119,151	191,652	221	)d	311,024
Total operating costs and expenses	2,271,722	962,264	(1,541)		3,232,445
Operating income (loss)	156,121	(8,963)	(3,283 )	)e	143,875
Other income (expense):					
Loss on foreign exchange derivative instruments and other	(21,543)		20,843	)f	(700)
Interest expense, net	(51,279)	(32,282)	(66,610 )	)g	(150,171)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	83,299	(41,245)	(49,050)		(6,996)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	31,497	(43,616)	52,419	)h	40,300
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 51,802	\$ 2,371	\$ (101,469)		\$ (47,296)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations per share:					
Basic	\$ 1.52				\$ (1.39)
Diluted	\$ 1.51				\$ (1.39)
Weighted average common shares:					
Basic	34,093				34,093
Diluted	34,386				34,093

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this
Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations.

1 Basis of Presentation

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 gives effect to the Transactions as if they occurred on January 1, 2006. The historical consolidated financial information has been adjusted to give effect to pro forma events that are (1) directly attributable to the acquisition and related financing transactions, (2) factually supportable, and (3) expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results. All significant balances and intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations does not include cost savings and operating efficiencies expected to be achieved from the Royal Group acquisition.

Earnings (loss) from continuing operations per share includes an adjustment to the previously reported pro forma basic and diluted loss per share in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 to reduce the basic and diluted loss per share by \$0.07 due to the incorrect number of weighted average shares outstanding of 33,093 being used in the calculation versus the actual weighted average shares outstanding of 34,093.

2 Purchase Price and Preliminary Allocation

On October 3, 2006, we completed the acquisition of Royal Group. Under the terms of the arrangement agreement, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of Royal Group for a total purchase price, including liabilities assumed, debt retired in conjunction with the closing, debt issuance costs and other transaction costs of approximately \$1.5 billion consisting of approximately \$1.1 billion of cash paid for Royal Group common stock and assumed debt of \$374.9 million, which was repaid in connection with the acquisition. The acquisition was financed with significant indebtedness, including \$500 million in aggregate principal amount of 9.5 percent senior unsecured notes due 2014 (the Senior Notes), \$200 million in aggregate principal amount of 10.75 percent Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016 (the Senior Subordinated Notes, and together with the Senior Notes, the New Notes), and a new credit agreement that includes a tranche B term loan of \$800 million and revolving credit facilities of up to \$375 million (the Senior Secured Credit Facility).

The following table summarizes the preliminary allocation of the estimated purchase price to the fair value of Royal Group's assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition, excluding cash acquired of \$27.7 million:

	As of October 3, 2006 (In thousands)
Current assets, net of cash acquired	\$ 478,311
Property, plant and equipment	630,615
Investments and other assets	26,994
Goodwill	312,085
Identifiable intangible assets indefinite lived	16,000
Identifiable intangible assets finite lived	77,000
Deferred taxes	16,014
Net assets held for sale	223,899
Total assets acquired	1,780,918
Current liabilities	(330,592)
Debt assumed	(374,930)
Total liabilities assumed	(705,522)
Net assets acquired	\$ 1,075,396

3 Pro Forma Adjustments

(a) Represents the elimination of intercompany net sales and corresponding cost of sales between Royal Group and Georgia Gulf of \$4.8 million. Net sales and cost of sales consist primarily of sales of vinyl resins and compounds from Georgia Gulf to Royal Group.

(b) Includes the following:

- A decrease in depreciation expense related to the fair value adjustment to property, plant and equipment. Depreciation expense of \$2.9 million is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated remaining useful lives of property, plant and equipment acquired, which vary from 3-17 years, with an average useful life of 10 years.
- An increase in amortization expense for the estimated amortization of finite-lived identifiable intangibles over their estimated useful lives as follows:

(In Thousands)	Intangibles	Average Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	Expense
Customer relationships	\$ 46,000	18	\$1,934
Technology	31,000	12	1,938
	\$ 77,000		\$ 3,872

(c) An adjustment to increase inventory to fair value with the offset to cost of goods sold of \$2.1 million.

(d) An adjustment to increase expense by \$0.2 million to conform the historical accounting policies for stock compensation expense of Royal Group and Georgia Gulf for the period presented.

(e) The adjustment is to record: (1) the estimated interest expense on newly issued debt; (2) the amortization of debt issuance costs associated with the newly issued debt; (3) the elimination of interest expense and amortization of debt issuance costs related to historical debt of Royal Group and Georgia Gulf that was repaid in connection with the acquisition and related financing transactions; and (4) the write off of old deferred debt issuance costs of Georgia Gulf; totaling \$66.6 million.

The weighted average interest rate on the newly issued debt is 8.96 percent as of December 31, 2006. Pursuant to the terms of the Senior Secured Credit Facility, the interest rates are LIBOR + 2 percent. For each 0.125 percent increase or decrease in the assumed rates with respect to the term loan, our annual interest expense would increase or decrease by \$1.0 million.

(f) Represents an adjustment to remove the foreign currency forward purchase contract realized loss of \$20.8 million for contracts entered into to hedge the acquisition of Royal Group.

(g) The provision for income taxes includes the impact of Quebec's retroactive legislation resulting in a charge to current income tax expense of \$27.0 million, plus accrued interest of \$7.6 million for a total of \$34.6 million. Represents the income tax effect of \$19.2 million for the pro forma adjustments to the statement of operations at 39.2 percent. We assumed the statutory tax rate for the combined company would be 39.2 percent.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated financial data as of and for each of the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, which have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The data for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 have been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus, and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals that management considers necessary for the fair presentation of the consolidated financial position and results of operations for these periods. You should not consider the results for the three month periods to be indicative of full year results. You should read this selected consolidated financial data together with the financial statements and related footnotes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

In Thousands, Except Per Share Data Percentages, Employees and Ratios	Year Ended December 31,					Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2007	2006
Results of Operations:							
Net sales	\$ 2,427,843	\$ 2,273,719	\$ 2,206,239	\$ 1,444,483	\$ 1,230,751	\$ 713,696	\$ 567,873
Cost of sales(1)	2,152,571	2,049,510	1,955,095	1,319,094	1,086,746	663,557	488,885
Selling, general and administrative expenses	119,151	61,444	60,721	55,691	45,685	58,116	20,213
Operating income (loss)	156,121	162,765	190,423	69,698	98,320	(7,977)	58,775
Interest expense	(51,648)	(20,527)	(23,778)	(38,195)	(49,739)	(32,089)	(4,349)
Loss on foreign exchange derivative instruments and other	(21,543)						
Foreign exchange gain						2,831	
Cost related to retirement of debt				(13,816)			
Interest income	369	120	115	53	160	15	12
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	83,299	142,358	166,760	17,740	48,741	(37,221)	54,438
Provision (benefit) for income taxes(2)	31,497	46,855	60,868	5,245	17,546	(10,711)	20,757
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 51,802	\$ 95,503	\$ 105,892	\$ 12,495	\$ 31,195	\$ (26,510)	\$ 33,681
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(3,263)					(8,061)	
Net (loss) income	\$ 48,539	\$ 95,503	\$ 105,892	\$ 12,495	\$ 31,195	\$ (34,571)	\$ 33,681
Basic earnings (loss) per share:							
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 1.52	\$ 2.82	\$ 3.21	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.98	\$ (0.77)	\$ 0.99
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.10)					(0.24)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 1.42	\$ 2.82	\$ 3.21	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.98	\$ (1.01)	\$ 0.99
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:							
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 1.51	\$ 2.79	\$ 3.17	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.97	\$ (0.77)	\$ 0.98
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.10)					(0.24)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 1.41	\$ 2.79	\$ 3.17	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.97	\$ (1.01)	\$ 0.98
Dividends per common share	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.08	0.08
Financial Highlights:							
Working capital	\$ 202,955	\$ 62,330	\$ (69,358)	\$ 65,742	\$ 57,996	\$ 169,142	\$ 74,419
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,023,004	401,412	425,734	460,808	493,494	1,035,883	398,330
Total assets	2,458,227	1,000,953	963,830	856,785	875,559	2,451,749	976,529
Total debt	1,498,134	278,639	318,483	427,872	476,986	1,475,744	224,339
Asset securitization	128,000	141,000	165,000	100,000	75,000	139,000	163,000
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities							
	250,577	71,145	135,967	85,077	168,246	(385)	67,440
Depreciation and amortization	85,019	63,101	64,554	63,932	68,068	35,427	15,889
Capital expenditures	90,770	32,044	23,441	24,046	17,471	28,046	11,963
Maintenance expenditures	80,464	79,584	79,750	67,131	64,049	13,231	7,121
Other Selected Data:							
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)(3)	\$ 215,272	\$ 224,469	\$ 252,398	\$ 130,534	\$ 162,971	\$ 21,369	\$ 74,374
Weighted average shares outstanding basic	34,093	33,867	32,965	32,267	31,988	34,309	34,346
Weighted average shares outstanding diluted	34,386	34,193	33,439	32,502	32,193	34,309	34,003
Common shares outstanding	34,390	34,238	33,925	32,736	32,319	34,396	34,203
Return on sales	2.0	% 4.2	% 4.8	% 0.9	% 2.5	% (4.8	%) 5.9
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(4)	2.3	6.0	6.4	1.4	1.9		9.5

(1) Includes Royal Group financial data as of December 31, 2006 and from October 3, 2006 through December 31, 2006. Includes additional cost of sales of \$18.0 million and \$2.0 million for the periods ended December 31, 2006 and March 31, 2007, respectively, as a result of valuing Royal Group's inventory at fair value as of the date of acquisition in compliance with accounting standards related to business combinations.

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(2) Provision for income taxes for 2003 includes the effect of favorable settlement of tax audits.

(3) EBITDA is commonly used by us and our investors to measure our ability to service our indebtedness. EBITDA is not a measurement of financial performance under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP) and should not be considered as an alternative to net income as a measure of performance or to net cash flows provided by operations as a measure of liquidity. In addition, our calculation of EBITDA may be different from the calculation used by other companies and, therefore, comparability may be limited. For 2006, the write-off of deferred debt issuance costs has been included as interest expense. We believe that the closest GAAP measure of financial performance to EBITDA is net cash provided by operating activities. The following is a reconciliation of EBITDA to net cash provided by operating activities. Note that Tax benefit related to stock plans and Stock based compensation are included in change in operating assets, liabilities and other.

In Thousands	Year Ended December 31,					Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2007	2006
EBITDA	\$ 215,272	\$ 224,469	\$ 252,398	\$ 130,534	\$ 162,971	\$ 21,369	\$ 74,374
Interest expense, net	(51,279)	(20,407)	(23,663)	(38,142)	(49,579)	(32,074)	(4,337)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	(31,497)	(46,855)	(60,868)	(5,245)	(17,546)	10,711	(20,758)
Provision for deferred income taxes	(21,189)	(15,067)	3,686	(6,344)	6,822	(14,628)	(4,209)
Amortization of debt issuance costs	2,242	1,397	2,579	3,096	3,417	1,434	291
Change in operating assets, liabilities and other	137,028	(72,392)	(38,165)	1,178	62,161	12,803	22,079
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 250,577	\$ 71,145	\$ 135,967	\$ 85,077	\$ 168,246	\$ (385)	\$ 67,440

(4) For the quarter ended March 31, 2007, our earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges by \$38.2 million.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Georgia Gulf Corporation is a leading North American manufacturer and international marketer of two integrated chemical product lines, chlorovinyls and aromatics. Our primary chlorovinyls products are chlorine, caustic soda, vinyl chloride monomer (VCM), vinyl resins and vinyl compounds, and our aromatics products are cumene, phenol and acetone. Our chemical products are used primarily by customers as raw materials to manufacture a diverse range of products, which serve numerous consumer markets for durable and non-durable goods and construction. On October 3, 2006, we completed the acquisition of Royal Group Technologies Limited (Royal Group), a leading North American manufacturer and marketer of vinyl-based building and home improvement products. Royal Group's core businesses now consist of five product lines: (i) window and door profiles; (ii) mouldings; (iii) siding; (iv) pipe and pipe fittings; and (v) deck, fence and rail and outdoor storage buildings.

We have identified four reportable segments through which we conduct our operating activities: (i) chlorovinyls; (ii) window and door profiles and mouldings products; (iii) outdoor building products, and (iv) aromatics.

Acquisition of Royal Group

On October 3, 2006, we completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding common stock of Royal Group for a total purchase price, including assumed debt and debt retired in conjunction with the closing, of approximately \$1.5 billion. The acquisition was financed entirely with new debt, including \$500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our unsecured 9.5 percent senior notes due 2014, \$200.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our unsecured 10.75 percent senior subordinated notes due 2016 and \$800.0 million principal amount of floating interest rate term debt under our senior secured credit facility due 2013.

Royal Group Business Overview

Royal Group is a leading North American manufacturer and marketer of vinyl-based building and home improvement products, which include vinyl window and door profiles, mouldings, vinyl siding, pipe and pipe fittings, deck, fence, rail, and outdoor storage.

As a result of the Royal Group acquisition, we are one of the leading vinyl-based building and home improvement companies in North America. The acquisition provides a growth platform that leverages Georgia Gulf's vinyl resins and compounds formulation expertise, which we have refined over the last 20 years, with Royal Group's experience and innovative product development. We believe the acquisition will allow us to strengthen our competitive position through further penetration of Royal Group's markets thereby increasing long-term shareholder value.

From October 3, 2006, through December 31, 2006, Royal Group generated revenue of \$230.7 million and contributed \$14.2 million to gross margin even after recording additional cost of sales of \$18.0 million as a result of valuing Royal Group's inventory at fair value as of the date of acquisition in compliance with accounting standards related to business combinations.

Additionally, from October 3, 2006, through December 31, 2006 we have divested certain non-core operations and assets. These transactions include the sale of certain buildings, properties and equipment for approximately \$106.5 million. In addition, the buyers assumed debt of \$28.2 million. Also in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, we initiated plans to restructure the operations of Royal Group to eliminate certain duplicative activities, focus our resources on operations with future growth opportunities and reduce our cost structure. In connection with the restructuring plan, we incurred costs related to termination benefits

for employee positions that were eliminated. We expect to pay these termination costs by September 2007. Any costs incurred during this restructuring plan that will benefit future periods, such as relocation of employees, have been and will be expensed as incurred. Our estimate of employee termination benefits of \$35.3 million was recorded as part of the Royal Group acquisition purchase price allocation. As of March 31, 2007, we had paid \$20.1 million in termination benefits.

Chemical Business Overview

Our chemical business is a leading North American manufacturer and an international marketer of two integrated chemical product lines, chlorovinyls and aromatics. Our primary chlorovinyls products include chlorine, caustic soda, vinyl chloride monomer (VCM), vinyl resins and vinyl compounds. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we consumed all of our chlorine production in making VCM, consumed 5 percent of our caustic soda production, consumed 99 percent of our VCM production in manufacturing vinyl resins and used about 19 percent of our vinyl resins in the manufacture of vinyl compounds. The remainder of our caustic soda, VCM and vinyl resins and all of our vinyl compounds were sold to third parties. Our primary aromatic products include cumene, phenol and acetone. For the year ended December 31, 2006, approximately 49 percent of our cumene was sold to third parties with the remainder used internally to manufacture phenol and acetone. All of our phenol and acetone was sold to third parties. Our products are used primarily by customers as raw materials to manufacture a diverse range of products, which serve numerous consumer markets for durable and non-durable goods and construction.

Our chemical business, and the chemical industry in general, is cyclical in nature and is affected by domestic and, to a lesser extent, worldwide economic conditions. Cyclical price swings, driven by changes in supply and demand, can lead to significant changes in our overall profitability. The demand for our chemicals tends to reflect fluctuations in downstream markets that are affected by consumer spending for durable and non-durable goods as well as construction.

Global capacity also materially affects the prices of chemical products. Generally, in periods of high operating rates, prices rise, and as a result new capacity is announced. Since world-scale size plants are generally the most cost-competitive, new increases in capacity tend to be on a large scale and are often undertaken by existing industry participants. Usually, as new capacity is added, prices decline until increases in demand improve operating rates and the new capacity is absorbed, or in some instances, until less efficient producers withdraw from the market. As the additional supply is absorbed, operating rates rise, prices increase and the cycle repeats. As an example, significant phenol capacity added in 1999 and 2000 was only absorbed enough by demand and plant closures to allow for improved industry margins in 2004.

Purchased raw materials and natural gas costs account for the majority of our cost of sales and can also have a material effect on our profitability and margins. Some of our primary raw materials, including ethylene, benzene and propylene, are crude oil and natural gas derivatives and therefore follow the oil and gas industry price trends. Chemical Market Associates, Incorporated (CMAI) reported annual U.S. industry prices for crude oil increased 17 percent and natural gas decreased 15 percent, from 2005 to 2006. From 2004 to 2005, CMAI reported U.S. industry prices for crude oil and natural gas increased 36 percent and 35 percent, respectively.

In 2006 our chlorovinyls segment experienced decreased demand compared to 2005, primarily as a result of a decrease in demand for vinyl resins and compounds. When comparing 2005 to 2006, North American vinyl resins sales volume decreased about 3 percent as a result of declines in most end-use markets due primarily to the North American housing starts decline of 12 percent, according to American Chemical Council Plastics Industry Producers Statistics Group (PIPS). CMAI reported industry price increases for our feedstock ethylene of 9 percent from 2005 to 2006, while chlorine and natural gas prices

decreased about 5 percent and 15 percent, respectively, for the same time period. Operating rates averaged above 90 percent for most of the year combined with increased ethylene costs enabled the industry to increase vinyl resins sales prices by 7 percent from 2005 to 2006, according to Chemical Data Inc. (CDI).

Our aromatics segment demand also decreased in 2006 compared to 2005. According to CDI, North American cumene industry operating rates decreased from about 82 percent in 2005 to about 75 percent in 2006, primarily due to the restart of a 1 billion pound cumene plant late last year. Operating rates for phenol and acetone remained in the low 80 percentiles for both 2005 and 2006. In addition, CDI reported that industry prices for our feedstocks benzene and propylene increased 12 percent and 14 percent, respectively, from 2005 to 2006. Increased feedstock costs enabled the industry to increase sales prices for phenol, acetone and cumene by 5 percent, 2 percent and 12 percent, respectively, from 2005 to 2006, according to CDI.

Results of Operations

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Three Months Ended March 31, 2007, Compared with Three Months Ended March 31, 2006

The following table sets forth our consolidated statement of operations data for the periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, and the percentage of net sales of each line item for the periods presented.

Dollars in millions	Three months ended			
	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2006	
Net sales	\$ 713.7	100.0 %	\$ 567.9	100.0 %
Cost of sales	663.6	93.0 %	488.9	86.1 %
Gross margin	50.1	7.0 %	79.0	13.9 %
Selling, general and administrative	58.1	8.1 %	20.2	3.5 %
Operating (loss) income	(8.0)	(1.1)%	58.8	10.4 %
Net interest expense	32.1	4.5 %	4.3	0.8 %
Foreign exchange gain	(2.8)	(0.4)%		
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(10.7)	(1.5)%	20.8	3.7 %
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(26.6)	(3.7)%	33.7	5.9 %
(Loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(8.0)	(1.1)%		
Net (loss) income	\$ (34.6)	(4.8)%	\$ 33.7	5.9 %

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The following table sets forth certain financial data by segment for the periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, and the percentage of net sales of each line item for the periods presented.

Dollars in millions	Three months ended		March 31, 2006	
	March 31, 2007			
Net sales				
Chlorovinyls	\$ 329.6	46.2 %	\$ 441.6	77.8 %
Window and door profiles and mouldings products	97.6	13.7 %		
Outdoor building products	107.6	15.1 %		
Aromatics	178.9	25.0 %	126.3	22.2 %
Total net sales	\$ 713.7	100.0 %	\$ 567.9	100.0 %
Gross margin				
Chlorovinyls	\$ 22.3	6.8 %	\$ 82.7	18.8 %
Window and door profiles and mouldings products	7.6	7.8 %		
Outdoor building products	11.3	10.5 %		
Aromatics	6.4	3.6 %	(3.7)	(3.0)%
Total gross margin	\$ 50.1	7.0 %	\$ 79.0	13.9 %

Net Sales. For the three months ended March 31, 2007, net sales were \$713.7 million, an increase of 26 percent compared to \$567.9 million for the same quarter last year. This increase was a result of the Royal Group acquisition on October 3, 2006, which increased net sales by 38 percent, more than offsetting the decline in net sales of 12 percent in our chemical business. Our chemical business overall average sales price decreased primarily as a result of decreases in the prices of vinyl resins and compounds offset partially by increases in the sales price of cumene and phenol.

Chlorovinyls segment net sales totaled \$329.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, a decrease of 25 percent compared with net sales of \$441.6 million for the same period last year. Our overall average sales prices decreased due to decreases in the prices of vinyl resins of 28 percent, vinyl compounds of 10 percent, and caustic soda of 21 percent. These vinyl resin and compound price decreases reflect industry operating rates averaging about 87 percent for the first quarter of 2007 compared to 94 percent for the same period last year as housing starts declined during the latter part of 2006 and have not recovered. Our acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006 contributed \$8.9 million of net sales to our chlorovinyls segment. Our overall chlorovinyls sales volumes were down 7 percent primarily resulting from vinyl resin and compound sales volumes decreases of 4 percent and 12 percent, respectively, from the first quarter of 2006 to the first quarter of 2007. The decreased sales volumes reflected a slowdown in housing construction.

Window and door profiles and mouldings products net sales totaled \$97.6 million. The increase in this segment is a result of our acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006.

Outdoor building products net sales totaled \$107.6 million. The increase in this segment is a result of our acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006.

Aromatics segment net sales were \$178.9 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, an increase of 42 percent compared to \$126.3 million for the same quarter last year. Our overall average selling prices increased 20 percent primarily as a result of increases in the prices of cumene of 23 percent and phenol of 23 percent. The cumene and phenol price increases reflect higher costs for feedstock benzene. The North American cumene industry operating rate was approximately 79 percent for first quarter of 2007, or about flat from the same period last year. The North American phenol industry operating rate was approximately 83 percent for both the first quarters of 2006 and 2007. Our overall aromatics sales volumes increased 18

percent as a result of a cumene sales volume increase of 37 percent primarily resulting from industry operating problems during the first quarter of 2007.

Gross Margin. Total gross margin decreased from 14 percent of sales for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, to 7 percent of sales for the quarter ended March 31, 2007. This \$28.9 million decrease was due primarily to lower chlorovinyls sales prices and volumes and higher benzene costs from our chemical business offsetting lower natural gas costs. The Royal Group acquisition on October 3, 2006 contributed \$17.6 million to gross margin. Some of our primary raw materials and natural gas costs in our chlorovinyls and aromatics segments normally track crude oil and natural gas industry prices. U.S. industry prices for crude oil and natural gas decreased 8 percent and 20 percent, respectively, from the first quarter of 2006 to the first quarter of 2007.

Chlorovinyls segment gross margin decreased from 19 percent of sales for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 to 7 percent of sales for the quarter ended March 31, 2007. This \$60.4 million decrease from the same quarter last year primarily reflects lower sales prices and volumes offsetting lower raw materials and natural gas cost. The Royal Group chlorovinyls operations negatively impacted our gross margin by approximately \$1.3 million. Our overall raw materials prices decreased 2 percent from the first quarter of 2006 to same quarter in 2007. Our chlorovinyls operating rate decreased from about 94 percent for first quarter of 2006 to about 83 percent for the first quarter of this year. The decrease in the operating rate in first quarter of 2007 primarily resulted from the housing starts decline compared to the same period in 2006.

Window and door profiles and mouldings products gross margin totaled \$7.6 million. The increase in this segment is a result of our acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006.

Outdoor building products net sales gross margin totaled \$11.3 million. The increase in this segment is a result of our acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006.

Aromatics segment gross margin increased from a negative 3 percent of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2006, to 4 percent of sales for the quarter ended March 31, 2007. This \$10.1 million increase from the same period last year is due primarily to increased overall sales prices and sales volumes offsetting increased benzene costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses totaled \$58.1 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, an increase of \$37.9 million from \$20.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2006. This increase was largely due to incremental selling, general and administrative expenses of \$36.1 million resulting from the Royal Group acquisition.

Our chemical business selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$1.8 million from the same period last year. This increase was due primarily to an increase in legal and professional fees of \$0.8 million.

Interest Expense, Net. Interest expense, net increased to \$32.1 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, from \$4.3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2006. This increase of \$27.8 million was attributable to the increased debt issued October 3, 2006 to fund the acquisition of the Royal Group.

Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes The provision for income taxes was a benefit of \$10.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007, compared with an expense of \$20.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The decrease in income taxes primarily resulted from a \$91.6 million decrease in income from continuing operation before income taxes. In addition, our effective income tax rate from continuing operations decreased from 38 percent during the first quarter of last year to 29 percent for the same period in 2007 due primarily to interest accrued on the liability for unrecognized income tax benefits, the income tax rate differential between tax jurisdictions, and the effect of income tax credits. The

provision for income taxes related to discontinued operations was a benefit of \$2.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

Loss from Discontinued Operations. Subsequent to the Royal Group acquisition, we began to exit several of its businesses including its window coverings business. As of March 31, 2007 these businesses qualified as discontinued operations under generally accepted accounting principles and incurred a net loss of approximately \$8.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007.

Year Ended December 31, 2006, Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2005.

The following table sets forth our consolidated statement of operations data for each of the three years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, and the percentage of net sales of each line item for the years presented.

Dollars in Millions	Year Ended December 31,					
	2006		2005		2004	
Net sales	\$ 2,427.8	100.0 %	\$ 2,273.7	100.0 %	\$ 2,206.2	100.0 %
Cost of sales	2,152.5	88.7 %	2,049.5	90.1 %	1,955.1	88.6 %
Gross margin	275.3	11.3 %	224.2	9.9 %	251.1	11.4 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	119.2	4.9 %	61.4	2.7 %	60.7	2.8 %
Operating income from continuing operations	156.1	6.4 %	162.8	7.2 %	190.4	8.6 %
Interest expense, net	51.3	2.1 %	20.4	0.9 %	23.6	1.0 %
Loss on foreign exchange derivative instruments	21.5	0.9 %				
Provision for income taxes	31.5	1.3 %	46.9	2.1 %	60.9	2.8 %
Income from continuing operations	51.8	2.1 %	95.5	4.2 %	105.9	4.8 %
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	3.3	0.1 %				
Net income	\$ 48.5	2.0 %	\$ 95.5	4.2 %	\$ 105.9	4.8 %

The following table sets forth certain financial data by segment for the three years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, and the percentage of total net sales or gross margin by segment for each line item.

Dollars in Millions	Year Ended December 31,					
	2006		2005		2004	
Net sales						
Chlorovinyls	\$ 1,642.8	67.7 %	\$ 1,592.7	70.0 %	\$ 1,452.4	65.8 %
Window and door profiles and mouldings products	117.0	4.8				
Outdoor building products	108.9	4.5				
Aromatics	559.1	23.0 %	681.0	30.0 %	753.8	34.2 %
Total net sales	\$ 2,427.8	100.0 %	\$ 2,273.7	100.0 %	\$ 2,206.2	100.0 %
Gross margin						
Chlorovinyls	\$ 271.1	16.5 %	\$ 229.9	14.4 %	\$ 196.1	13.5 %
Window and door profiles and mouldings products	9.3	7.9 %				
Outdoor building products	7.0	6.4 %				
Aromatics	(12.1)	(2.2)%	(5.7)	(0.8)%	55.0	7.3 %
Total gross margin	\$ 275.3	11.3 %	\$ 224.2	9.9 %	\$ 251.1	11.4 %

Net Sales. For the year ended December 31, 2006, net sales were \$2.4 billion, an increase of 7 percent compared with net sales of \$2.3 billion for the same period last year. This increase was a result of the Royal Group acquisition on October 3, 2006, which increased net sales by 10 percent more than offsetting the decline in net sales of 3 percent in our chemical business.

Our chemical business net sales decrease of 3 percent resulted from a decrease in overall sales volume of 3 percent from 2005 to 2006. Our overall sales volume decrease for 2006 was mainly attributable to decreases in our cumene export and domestic sales volumes of 80 percent and 16 percent, respectively, as a result of lower spot sales due to increased cumene capacity coming on-line in late 2005. This decrease in sales volume was offset partially by increased production volume as our chloralkali plant operated at full rates during 2006 as compared to 2005, during which we had planned and unplanned outages. We also had an overall average sales price increase primarily as a result of increases in the prices of vinyl resins and compounds, cumene, and phenol. Significantly increased chlorovinyls and aromatics feedstock prices enabled us to increase prices for most of our products in 2006.

Chlorovinyls segment net sales totaled \$1.64 billion for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 3 percent compared with net sales of \$1.59 billion for the same period last year. Our overall chlorovinyls sales volumes were up 4 percent as a result of operating our chloralkali plant at full rates during 2006 as compared to 2005, during which we had planned and unplanned outages. Our chlorovinyls operating rate was up slightly from about 85 percent for the year of 2005 to about 86 percent in 2006. The rate in 2005 primarily reflected planned and unplanned outages in our chloralkali plant and the hurricane-related outages during the third and fourth quarters of 2005, while the 2006 operating rate primarily resulted from the vinyl resin and compound sales volumes decreases of 5 percent from 2005 to 2006 as housing starts declined 12 percent. Our overall average sales prices decreased slightly due to product mix as sales volume of our lower priced caustic soda increased 29 percent. This decrease of our sales price more than offset increases in the prices of vinyl resins of 3 percent, vinyl compounds of 9 percent, and caustic soda of 7 percent. These vinyl resin and compound price increases reflect higher costs for the feedstock ethylene and operating rates averaging above 90 percent for most of the year. Our acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006 contributed \$4.7 million of net sales to our chlorovinyls segment.

Window and door profiles and mouldings products net sales totaled \$117.0 million. The increase in this segment is a result of our acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006.

Outdoor building products net sales totaled \$108.9 million. The increase in this segment is a result of our acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006.

Aromatics segment net sales were \$559.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of 18 percent compared to \$681.0 million for the year of 2005. This decrease was due to 23 percent lower sales volumes primarily reflecting decreases in cumene export and domestic sales volumes of 80 percent and 16 percent, respectively, as a result of lower spot sales due to increased cumene capacity in the industry. The North American cumene industry operating rate was approximately 75 percent for 2006, or down about 7 percent from 2005, primarily due to the restart of a 1.1 billion pound capacity manufacturing facility by a competitor in late 2005. The North American phenol industry-operating rate was approximately 83 percent for 2006, up slightly from 2005. Overall sales price increases of 6 percent were primarily the result of an increase in the price of cumene of 6 percent and phenol of 6 percent.

Gross Margin. Total gross margin increased from 10 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2005, to 11 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2006. This \$51.0 million increase was due primarily to higher sales prices and lower natural gas cost from our chemical business offsetting higher raw materials costs and lower sales volumes. In addition, our mix of volume shifted to higher margin chlorovinyls products from lower margin aromatics products. The Royal Group acquisition on October 3, 2006 contributed \$14.2 million to gross margin even after recording additional cost of sales of \$18.0 million as a result of valuing Royal Group's inventory at fair value as of the date of acquisition in compliance with accounting standards related to business combinations. Some of our primary raw materials and natural gas costs in our chlorovinyls and aromatics segments normally track crude oil and natural gas industry prices. U.S. industry prices for crude oil increased 17 percent and natural gas decreased 15 percent from 2005 to 2006.

Chlorovinyls segment gross margin increased from 14 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2005, to 17 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2006. This \$41.2 million

increase from the prior year primarily reflects higher sales prices and lower natural gas cost offsetting higher raw materials costs and lower sales volumes. The Royal Group chlorovinyls operations negatively impacted our gross margin by approximately \$2.1 million. Our overall raw materials prices increased 4 percent in 2006 compared to 2005. Our chlorovinyls operating rate increased from about 85 percent for 2005 to about 86 percent in 2006. The operating rate in 2005 primarily reflected planned and unplanned outages in our chloralkali plant and the hurricane-related outages during the third and fourth quarters of 2005, while the 2006 operating rate primarily resulted from the housing starts decline of 12 percent in 2006 compared to 2005, which caused our vinyl resin and compound sales volumes to decrease by 5 percent from 2005 to 2006.

Window and door profiles and mouldings products gross margin totaled \$9.3 million. The increase in this segment is a result of our acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006.

Outdoor building products net sales gross margin totaled \$7.0 million. The increase in this segment is a result of our acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006.

Aromatics segment gross margin decreased from a negative 1 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2005, to a negative 2 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2006. This \$6.4 million decrease from 2005 is due primarily to increased raw materials costs and lower sales and production volumes in 2006. Overall raw materials increased primarily as a result of increases in propylene and benzene costs year over year. In addition, gross margins were impacted by a competitor's restart of a 1.1 billion pound capacity cumene plant in late 2005, which drove down industry operating rates from 82 percent in 2005 to 75 percent in 2006.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses totaled \$119.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$57.8 million from \$61.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase was largely due to \$43.0 million of selling, general and administrative expenses resulting from the Royal Group acquisition. The Royal Group expense includes non-recurring charges related to our acquisition of Royal Group resulting in \$4.3 million of severance, legal and professional fees, which did not meet the requirements for accrual as part of the purchase price allocation of Royal Group.

Our chemical business selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$14.7 million from the same period last year. This increase was due primarily to an increase in stock-based compensation expense of \$7.8 million primarily as a result of the adoption of a new accounting pronouncement requiring all stock-based payments to employees to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values, an increase in franchise and other taxes of \$3.9 million and an increase in the discount on sale of an interest in our trade receivables of \$2.8 million due to an increase in the commercial paper rate during the year ended December 31, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005. The increases in selling, general and administrative expenses were partially offset by a decrease in legal and professional fees of \$3.6 million.

Interest Expense, Net. Interest expense, net increased to \$51.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, from \$20.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. This increase of \$30.9 million was attributable to the increased debt issued October 3, 2006 to fund the acquisition of the Royal Group offset partially by lower overall debt balances earlier in 2006 as compared to 2005. In addition, in connection with our acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006, we expensed financing related costs of \$5.3 million, which included a commitment fee of \$2.3 million for our unused bridge loan and a write-off of unamortized debt issuance cost of \$3.0 million from our old senior credit facility.

Loss on Foreign Exchange Derivative Instruments. In June 2006, we entered into Canadian dollar foreign currency forward contracts for a notional amount of CAD\$1.5 billion to effectively hedge the entire purchase price of Royal Group. Since this was a hedge of the foreign currency exchange risk of a business combination, we were not permitted to designate it as a cash flow hedge under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, (SFAS) No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended*. Therefore we have recorded the change in the fair value of the derivative

and the hedged item to earnings. During 2006, we recorded \$21.5 million of realized losses related to these foreign currency forward contracts.

Provision for Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes was \$31.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with \$46.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, primarily due to a decrease in pre-tax income from continuing operations of \$59.1 million. Our effective tax rate from continuing operations increased from 33 percent for 2005 to 37.7 percent for 2006 primarily due to differences between U.S. and foreign tax rates and an increase in tax contingencies related to the Royal Group acquisition offset by the benefit of the domestic manufacturing deduction and the benefit from the sale of a subsidiary.

Loss from Discontinued Operations. Subsequent to the Royal Group acquisition, we began to exit several of its businesses including its window coverings business. As of December 31, 2006 these businesses qualified as discontinued operations under generally accepted accounting principles and incurred a net loss of approximately \$3.3 million for the period from October 3, 2006, to December 31, 2006.

Year Ended December 31, 2005, Compared With Year Ended December 31, 2004

Net Sales. For the year ended December 31, 2005, net sales were \$2.3 billion, an increase of 3 percent compared to \$2.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2004 as a result of a 21 percent increase in sales prices partially offset by a 15 percent decrease in sales volumes. Overall average sales prices increased by 28 percent in the chlorovinyls segment and 7 percent in the aromatics segment. Significantly increased feedstock costs enabled us to increase our sales prices. Our overall sales volume decrease of 15 percent from last year is mainly attributable to lower spot export sales during 2005, increased Asian phenol capacity during 2005, planned and unplanned plant outages in our chloralkali plant during the second quarter of 2005 and hurricane-related plant outages during the third and fourth quarters of 2005.

Chlorovinyls segment net sales totaled \$1.6 billion for 2005, an increase of 10 percent compared with net sales of \$1.5 billion for 2004. Our overall average sales prices increased by 28 percent, primarily as a result of increases in the prices of vinyl resins of 19 percent, vinyl compounds of 17 percent and caustic soda of 140 percent. These vinyl resins and compound price increases reflect higher prices for the feedstocks ethylene and chlorine during 2005. Our overall chlorovinyls sales volumes were down 14 percent from 2004 due to lower spot export sales during 2005, planned and unplanned plant outages in our chloralkali plant during the second quarter of 2005 and the hurricane-related plant outages during the third and fourth quarters of 2005.

Aromatics segment net sales were \$681.0 million for 2005, a decrease of 10 percent compared to \$753.8 million for 2004. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in our overall aromatics sales volumes of 15 percent as a result of cumene, phenol and acetone sales volume decreases of 9 percent, 26 percent and 18 percent, respectively. These decreases were due primarily to a 46 percent decrease in our phenol export sales volumes from 2004 to 2005 as a result of increased Asian phenol capacity during 2005 and a 25 percent decrease in our cumene domestic sales volumes as a result of lower spot sales, which we had a higher level of during the third quarter of 2004 due to a competitor's unscheduled cumene plant outage. The North American phenol and acetone industry operating rates were all in the low eighty percentiles for 2005, or down about 10 percent from 2004. Our overall average selling price increased as a result of increases in the prices of cumene of 12 percent, phenol of 6 percent and acetone of 9 percent. These sales price increases reflect higher prices for the feedstocks benzene and propylene.

Gross Margin. Total gross margin decreased from 11 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2004, to 10 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2005. This \$26.9 million decrease was due to higher raw materials costs and lower sales and production volumes outpacing higher sales prices. Some of our primary raw materials and natural gas costs normally track crude oil and natural gas industry prices, which experienced increases of 36 percent and 35 percent, respectively, from 2004 to 2005.

Chlorovinyls segment gross margin increased slightly from 13 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2004, to 14 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2005. This \$33.8 million increase primarily reflects increases in sales prices for all of our chlorovinyls products, which more than offset increases in our raw materials prices and lower sales and production volumes for all of our chlorovinyls products. Our overall raw materials and natural gas prices increased 31 percent compared to 2004. Our chlorovinyls operating rate decreased from about 97 percent in 2004 to about 85 percent in 2005 primarily as a result of planned and unplanned outages in our chloralkali plants during the second quarter of 2005 and the hurricane-related outages during the third and fourth quarters of 2005.

Aromatics segment gross margin decreased from 7 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2004, to negative 1 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2005. This \$60.7 million decrease is due primarily to the overall raw materials and energy price increase of 15 percent and lower sales and production volumes outpacing higher sales prices in 2005. Our aromatics operating rate decreased from about 90 percent for 2004 to about 65 percent for 2005 due primarily to increased Asian phenol capacity during 2005, lower spot sales, which we had a higher level of during the third quarter of 2004 due to a competitor's unscheduled cumene plant outage, and the hurricane-related outages during the third and fourth quarters of 2005.

Impact from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita on Third and Fourth Quarters. The devastating hurricanes experienced by the U.S. Gulf Coast region in the last weeks of August and September of 2005 resulted in the disruption of our operations and minor property damage at our Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas facilities. Certain manufacturing plants were shut down in an orderly manner just prior to the hurricanes and were down or running at reduced rates during the third and fourth quarters of 2005 as a result of the hurricanes. As of October 19, 2005, all of our plants returned to near normal operations. The financial impact of these events resulted in charges of approximately \$25.0 million during the last half of 2005 involving repairs and maintenance costs, unabsorbed fixed costs and lost sales resulting from the hurricanes. In addition, based on current projections of costs related to the hurricanes, we believe it is unlikely that we will be able to recover any material amount under our commercial insurance policies.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses totaled \$61.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$0.7 million from \$60.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase was primarily due to an increase in bad debt expense of \$1.2 million, an increase in legal and professional fees of \$3.0 million and an increase in the discount on sale of interests in our trade receivables of \$3.0 million due to more receivables being sold during the year ended December 31, 2005, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2004. These increases in selling, general and administrative expenses were offset by the reversal of an allowance for a doubtful note receivable of \$2.1 million originally recorded in the fourth quarter of 2003 for a specific chlorovinyls customer, a decrease in profit share incentive of \$1.3 million and the reduction in executive retirement bonus of \$2.5 million related to the transfer of insurance cash surrender values and the related tax withholdings for executives as part of the termination of our split dollar life insurance plan in the third quarter of 2004. The aromatics segment selling, general and administrative expenses remained relatively flat compared to the same period last year while the chlorovinyls segment selling, general and administrative expenses decreased due to the reversal of an allowance for a doubtful note receivable of \$2.1 million in 2005.

Net Interest Expense. Net interest expense decreased to \$20.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, from \$23.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. This decrease of \$3.2 million was attributable to lower overall debt balances during 2005. During November 2005, we repaid all \$100 million of our senior secured 7.625 percent notes. We repaid the notes with borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

Provision for Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes was \$46.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared with \$60.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease of \$14.0 million in income taxes resulted from a \$24.4 million decrease in pre-tax income and a 3.6 percent decrease in the effective tax rate when comparing periods. The decrease in the effective tax rate is due to

the estimated tax deductions created by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, the favorable impact from changes to the income apportionment rules of various states and the benefits of certain tax credits.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On October 3, 2006, we acquired Royal Group for \$1.1 billion in cash and assumed debt of \$374.9 million, net of cash acquired of \$27.6 million. The acquisition was financed entirely with new debt. We entered into a new senior credit facility and issued \$500.0 million of unsecured 9.5 percent senior notes due 2014 and \$200.0 million of unsecured 10.75 percent senior subordinated notes due 2016. The senior credit facility includes a tranche B term loan of \$800.0 million and revolving credit facilities of up to \$375.0 million. The net proceeds from these transactions were used to fund the acquisition of Royal Group, replace our previously existing revolving credit facility, and pay related acquisition fees and debt issuance costs.

Our financial condition during the three months ended March 31, 2007 improved as we divested certain non-core operations and assets, primarily real estate and received proceeds from a sale-leaseback financing transaction. These divestitures and sales leaseback transaction generated \$161.7 million of cash of which \$146.1 million was used to pay down our tranche B term loan.

Operating Activities. For the three months ended March 31, 2007, we used \$0.4 million of cash flow from operating activities as compared with cash provided by operating activities of \$67.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The major sources of cash flow for the first three months of 2007 were reduced working capital of \$9.2 million, the \$11.0 million increase in the interest sold in our trade receivables and the non-cash provision of \$35.4 million for depreciation and amortization. The major sources of cash flow for the first three months of 2006 were net income of \$33.7 million, the \$22.0 million increase in the interest sold in our trade receivables and the non-cash provision of \$15.9 million for depreciation and amortization. The increase in the non-cash provision for depreciation and amortization primarily relates to our acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006. Total working capital at March 31, 2007 was a surplus of \$169.1 million versus a surplus of \$203.0 million at December 31, 2006. Significant changes in working capital for the first three months of 2007 were a \$31.5 million increase in the current portion of long-term debt and a \$18.0 million increase in interest payable coupled with a \$17.7 million increase in inventories, a \$48.5 million increase in trade receivables and a \$28.9 million decrease in accrued liabilities. The increase in inventories and receivables for the first three months of 2007 primarily relates to higher operating rates at our plants.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, we generated \$254.7 million of cash flow from operating activities from continuing operations as compared with \$71.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2005. Major sources of cash flow in 2006 were net income from continuing operations of \$48.5 million, non-cash provisions of \$85.0 million for depreciation and amortization, which were offset in part by reductions of \$21.2 million for deferred income taxes and a reduction of \$13.0 million in the interests sold in our trade receivables in 2006 as a result of a decrease in eligible receivables under our securitization program. The increase in working capital was primarily attributable to the working capital purchased in connection with the acquisition of the Royal Group.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, we generated \$71.1 million of cash flow from operating activities as compared with \$136.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease in cash flow from operations of \$64.9 million in 2005 from 2004 was due primarily to a \$79.0 million advance payment for a long-term raw materials supply contract in 2005 and a reduction of \$24.0 million in the interests sold in our trade receivables in 2005 as a result of a decrease in eligible receivables under our securitization program. The decrease in cash flows from operations were offset partially by a \$40.7 million decrease in trade receivables in 2005. The major sources of cash flow for 2005 were net income of \$95.5 million, the \$40.7 million decrease in receivables and the non-cash provision of \$63.1 million for depreciation and amortization. Total working capital at December 31, 2005, was a surplus of \$62.3 million versus a deficit of \$69.4 million at December 31, 2004. Significant changes in working capital for 2005

included a decrease in trade receivables and an increase in inventories and prepaid expenses. The decrease in trade receivables was primarily attributable to a sales volume decrease offset partially by the reduction in the interests sold in our trade receivables.

Investing Activities. Net cash provided by investing activities was \$37.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007, as compared to net cash used of \$12.0 million for the same period last year primarily reflecting non-core asset divestitures during the first three months of 2007. During the first three months of 2007, we received cash proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment, assets held for sale and discontinued operations of \$65.8 million primarily related to the sales of Royal Group's corporate headquarters and two manufacturing facilities located in Woodbridge, Ontario. Also during the first three months of 2007, we used cash of \$28.7 million primarily related to continued work on our Plaquemine, Louisiana PVC modernization project. Once complete, we expect this project to increase our vinyl resin capacity by approximately 450 million pounds annually beginning in 2008.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$1.1 billion, \$30.7 million and \$23.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and was related primarily to the acquisition of Royal Group in 2006 and reinvestment in equipment to improve our operating efficiencies in 2005 and 2004. In addition to our acquisition of Royal Group and capital expenditures, we incurred maintenance expense for our production facilities of \$80.5 million, \$79.6 million and \$79.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. We estimate total capital expenditures for 2007 will be approximately \$100.0 million, including approximately \$43.0 million to complete the vinyl resins modernization project at our Plaquemine, Louisiana facility. Upon completion of this project, we estimate that our vinyl resin capacity will increase approximately 450.0 million pounds annually beginning in 2008. This project is being funded through our revolving credit facility and cash flows from operating activities.

Financing Activities. Cash used in financing activities was \$26.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2007, as compared to \$56.6 million for the same period last year, the change primarily related to payments of \$146.1 million on long-term debt and proceeds from a sale-leaseback of property during the first three months of 2007. During the first three months of 2007, we received \$95.9 million from sale-leaseback transactions accounted for as a financing. These sale-leaseback property transactions primarily related to the sale-leaseback of four Royal Group manufacturing facilities located in Woodbridge, Ontario.

Cash provided in financing activities was \$825.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. On October 3, 2006, in connection with the acquisition of Royal Group we entered into a new senior credit facility and issued \$500.0 million of unsecured 9.5 percent senior notes due 2014 and \$200.0 million of unsecured 10.75 percent senior subordinated notes due 2016. The senior credit facility includes a tranche B term loan of \$800.0 million and revolving credit facilities of up to \$375.0 million. The net proceeds from these transactions were used to fund the acquisition of Royal Group, replace the previously existing revolving credit facility, and pay related debt issuance costs of \$38.0 million. Old revolver debt issuance costs of \$3.0 million were written-off in the fourth quarter of 2006 as we entered into a new revolver. Finance fees associated with a bridge financing related to the Royal Group acquisition of \$2.3 million were expensed in the fourth quarter of 2006 as this bridge facility expired. From the acquisition of Royal Group on October 3, 2006 through December 31, 2006, we paid down debt of approximately \$274.0 million with approximately \$135.0 million generated through consideration from asset sales of certain non-core assets of Royal Group and approximately \$139.0 million generated through cash flow from operations. In addition to the \$274 million debt reduction, we reduced the amount of receivables sold under our accounts receivable securitization program by \$34 million.

Cash used in financing activities was \$47.3 million and \$93.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, respectively. The cash was primarily used to reduce total debt by \$40.6 million in 2005 and \$110.1 million in 2004. The debt reduction in 2005 was funded by cash provided by operations while the debt reduction in 2004 consisted of \$45.1 million from cash provided by operations and \$65.0 million from selling an additional interest in our trade receivables. Proceeds from the issuance of common stock were \$22.0 million higher in 2004 than in 2005 due to a significant increase in the exercise of stock options during 2004.

On March 31, 2007, our balance sheet debt consisted of \$502.3 million of term debt and \$52.9 million of borrowings under our revolving credit facilities under our senior secured credit facility, \$100.0 million of unsecured 7.125 percent senior notes due 2013, \$500.0 million of unsecured 9.5% senior notes due 2014, \$200.0 million of unsecured 10.75% senior subordinated notes due 2016, \$95.9 million of sale-leaseback financing obligations and \$30.2 million in other debt. At March 31, 2007, under our revolving credit facility we had a maximum borrowing capacity of \$375.0 million, and, net of outstanding letters of credit of \$98.7 million and current borrowings of \$52.9 million, we have remaining availability under the revolving credit facility of \$223.4 million. Over the next twelve months, we expect to pay off \$64.0 million of borrowings under our senior secured credit facility, including \$52.9 million on our revolver and \$11.1 million of principal on our tranche B term loan that we are contractually obligated to pay. Therefore, we have classified this debt as current in our consolidated balance sheet. Debt under the senior secured credit facility is secured by a majority of our assets, including real and personal property, inventory, accounts receivable and other intangibles.

We use interest rate swaps to fix our interest rate on \$300.0 million of our variable rate LIBOR based term debt. We would pay approximately \$1.7 million to settle these swaps if settlement occurred as of March 31, 2007.

Covenants and Restrictions. Under our senior secured credit facility and the indentures related to the 7.125, 9.5, and 10.75 percent notes, we are subject to certain restrictive covenants, the most significant of which require us to maintain certain financial ratios and limit our ability to pay dividends, make investments, grant liens, sell our assets and engage in certain other activities. Our ability to meet these covenants, satisfy our debt obligations and pay principal and interest on our debt, fund working capital, and make anticipated capital expenditures will depend on our future performance, which is subject to general macroeconomic conditions and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. On March 14, 2007 we entered into an amendment to our senior secured credit facility, which temporarily waives our interest coverage ratio for the year ended December 31, 2006, and through May 31, 2007. On May 10, 2007, we executed another amendment to our senior secured credit facility to increase our leverage ratio and decrease our interest coverage ratio throughout the term of the agreement. In addition, this third amendment reduces our capital expenditures limitation to \$100 million in 2007, \$90 million in 2008 and \$135 million in 2009. Management believes that based on current and projected levels of operations and conditions in our markets, the effect of the previously mentioned third amendment, cash flow from operations, together with our cash and cash equivalents of \$20.0 million and the availability to borrow an additional \$223.4 million under the revolving credit facility at March 31, 2007, will be adequate for the foreseeable future to make required payments of principal and interest on our debt, meet certain restrictive covenants that require us to maintain certain financial ratios, and fund our working capital and capital expenditure requirements. However, if our expectations regarding our business prove incorrect, we may not be able to meet certain restrictive covenants and maintain compliance with certain financial ratios. In that event, we would attempt to obtain waivers or covenant relief from our lenders. Although we have successfully negotiated covenant relief in the past, there can be no assurance we can do so in the future. Giving effect to the waiver and amendments described above we were in compliance with all necessary financial covenants under our senior secured credit facility at March 31, 2007. We declared annual dividends of \$0.32 per share, or \$11.0 million, \$10.9 million and \$10.6 million during 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. During the first three months of 2007 and 2006, we paid quarterly dividends of \$0.08 per share, or \$2.8 million and \$2.7 million, respectively.

We conduct our business operations through our wholly owned subsidiaries as reflected in our consolidated financial statements. As we are essentially a holding company, we must rely on distributions, loans and other intercompany cash flows from our wholly owned subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to satisfy the repayment of our existing debt. Provisions in the senior credit facility and the indentures related to the 7.125, 9.5, and 10.75 percent notes limit payments of dividends, distributions, loans or advances to us by our subsidiaries.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangement. We have an agreement pursuant to which we sell an undivided percentage ownership interest in a defined pool of our U.S. trade receivables on a revolving basis through a wholly owned subsidiary to a third party (the Securitization). Our Securitization provides us one of our cheapest sources of funds and enables us to reduce our annual interest expense. The funded balance has the effect of reducing accounts receivable and short-term liabilities by the same amount. As collections reduce accounts receivable included in the pool, we sell ownership interests in new receivables to bring the ownership interests sold up to a maximum of \$165.0 million, as permitted by the Securitization. The balance in the interest of receivables sold at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 was \$139.0 million and \$128.0 million, respectively.

Continued availability of the Securitization is conditioned upon compliance with covenants, related primarily to operation of the Securitization set forth in the related agreements. As of March 31, 2007, we were in compliance with all such covenants. If the Securitization agreement was terminated, we would not be required to repurchase previously sold receivables, but would be prevented from selling additional receivables to the third parties. In the event that the Securitization agreement was terminated, we would have to source these funding requirements with availability under our senior credit facility or obtain alternative financing.

Contractual Obligations. Our aggregate future payments under contractual obligations by category as of March 31, 2007, were as follows:

In millions	Total	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 and thereafter
Contractual obligations:							
Long-term debt principal	\$ 1,394	\$ 12	\$ 6	\$ 23	\$ 6	\$ 52	\$ 1,295
Long-term debt interest	848	89	118	117	116	115	293
Operating lease obligations	93	22	21	17	12	7	14
Sale leaseback obligations	65	5	6	6	6	6	36
Purchase obligations	3,733	875	684	567	380	380	847
Asset retirement obligations	11						11
Other	10	2	2	2	2	1	1
Total	\$ 6,154	\$ 1,005	\$ 837	\$ 732	\$ 522	\$ 561	\$ 2,497

Long-Term Debt. Long-term debt includes principal and interest payments based upon our interest rates as of March 31, 2007. Long-term debt obligations are listed based on when they are contractually due. Therefore the \$52.9 million balance on our revolving credit facility that we have classified as current on our consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2007, is included in 2011.

Operating Lease Obligations. We lease railcars, storage terminals, computer equipment, automobiles and warehouse and office space under non-cancelable operating leases with varying maturities through the year 2014. We did not have significant capital lease obligations as of March 31, 2007.

Sale-Leaseback Obligations. We lease land and buildings for certain of our Canadian manufacturing facilities under leases with varying maturities through the year 2017.

Purchase Obligations. Purchase obligations include agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding and that specify all significant terms. We have certain long-term raw material supply contracts and energy purchase agreements with various terms extending through 2014. These commitments are designed to assure sources of supply for our normal requirements. Amounts are based upon contractual raw material volumes and market rates as of March 31, 2007.

Asset Retirement Obligations. We have acquired certain assets that are subject to certain legal obligations upon asset retirement (i.e. removal of hazardous waste, demolition, etc.). We estimate the asset retirement obligations by capitalizing the present value of such obligations based on a credit-adjusted risk-

free rate, recording an equivalent liability, and depreciating the asset and accreting the liability over the estimated life of the obligation.

Outlook

Georgia Gulf's chlorovinyls products, as well as its building and home improvement products have historically experienced higher levels of sales in both the second and third quarters of the year, with the first and fourth quarters of the year reflecting seasonally slower construction activity due to colder weather. This year, we are again experiencing the usual seasonal up-tick for these product lines.

Industry sources expect that the polyvinyl chloride (PVC) industry's operating rate will climb to approximately 91 percent on average in the second quarter, up from 87 percent during the first quarter of 2007 and 78 percent during the fourth quarter of 2006. Increasing operating rates typically help create a better environment for PVC pricing.

With increasing sales activity, improving PVC resin pricing and the cost savings we have secured since acquiring Royal Group, we anticipate that Georgia Gulf will generate modest earnings in the second and third quarters of 2007. While we continue to believe that 2007 will be a challenging year for Georgia Gulf given the sharp downturn in construction activity and additional debt service associated with the Royal Group acquisition, we are encouraged by the progress we are making with strategies to stimulate sales and cut costs. Successful implementation of these strategies will leave us well positioned within the industry segments we serve in the years to come.

See Forward-Looking Statements.

Inflation

The most significant component of our cost of sales is raw materials, which include basic oil-based commodities and natural gas or derivatives thereof. The costs of raw materials and natural gas are based primarily on market forces and have not been significantly affected by inflation. Inflation has not had a material impact on our sales or income from operations.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140*. SFAS No. 155 simplifies accounting for certain hybrid instruments currently governed by SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, by allowing fair value remeasurement of hybrid instruments that contain an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation. SFAS No. 155 also eliminates the guidance in SFAS No. 133 Implementation Issue No. D1, *Application of Statement 133 to Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets*, which provides that such beneficial interests are not subject to SFAS No. 133. SFAS No. 155 amends SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities - a Replacement of FASB Statement No. 125*, by eliminating the restriction on passive derivative instruments that a qualifying special-purpose entity may hold. This statement is effective for financial instruments acquired or issued by us after December 31, 2006. The adoption of SFAS No. 155 on January 1, 2007 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140*. SFAS No. 156 requires an entity to recognize a servicing asset or servicing liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset by entering into a servicing contract in specific situations. Additionally, the servicing asset or servicing liability must be initially measured at fair value, if practicable. SFAS No. 156 is effective for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS No. 156 on January 1, 2007 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted FASB Financial Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48) which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprises financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Under the interpretation, we recognize the financial statement effects of a tax position when it is more likely than not, based upon the technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination. Conversely, we derecognize a previously recognized tax position in the first period in which it is no longer more likely than not that the tax position would be sustained upon examination. A tax position that meets the more likely than not recognition threshold shall initially and subsequently be measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority. We also recognize interest expense by applying a rate of interest to the difference between the tax position recognized in accordance with the interpretation and the amount previously taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. We classify interest expense and related penalties, if any, with respect to our uncertain tax positions in the provision for income taxes.

As of January 1, 2007, we have recognized a liability for our unrecognized income tax benefits of approximately \$87.8 million. Of this amount, approximately \$22.7 million relates to accrued interest and penalties. If recognized, \$83.1 million of this amount would affect our effective tax rate. The implementation of FIN 48 resulted in an increase in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$0.9 million, a decrease in retained earnings as of January 1, 2007 of approximately \$0.8 million and a decrease in goodwill of approximately \$0.1 million. For the three months ended March 31, 2007, we recognized approximately \$2.1 million of additional interest expense in our income tax provision related to our liability for unrecognized income tax benefits.

During the next twelve months, it is reasonably possible that uncertain tax positions in Canada and the U.S. will be recognized as a result of the lapse of the applicable statute of limitations or through settlements with the taxing authorities. The statute of limitations with respect to certain open tax years in Canada has lapsed after March 31, 2007. Accordingly, we will recognize approximately \$2.5 million of previously unrecognized tax benefits during the three month period ending June 30, 2007. It is reasonably possible that the statute of limitations will lapse over the next twelve months with respect to other unrecognized tax benefits in various taxing jurisdictions in the United States. As of March 31, 2007, the aggregate amount of these tax positions was approximately \$1.0 million.

In addition, we continue to negotiate with the province of Quebec to reach a settlement with respect to its assessments resulting from the retroactive application of tax law changes promulgated by Bill 15, which amended the Quebec Taxation Act and other legislative provisions. Over the last several years, Royal Group, which we acquired in the fourth quarter of 2006, in connection with its tax advisors, established tax structures that used a Quebec Trust to minimize its overall tax liabilities in Canada. Bill 15 has eliminated the ability to use the Quebec Trust structure on a retroactive basis. As of March 31, 2007, we have recorded a liability for an unrecognized tax benefit of \$37.0 million related to the Quebec Trust matter. It is reasonably possible that we will reach a settlement related to the Quebec Trust matter during the next twelve months. Although we are unable to estimate the final settlement amount at this time, it could differ significantly from the amount recorded as of March 31, 2007.

The following table describes the tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdiction:

Tax Jurisdiction	Open Years
United States	2002 - 2006
Canada	2002 - 2006
Various States	2000 - 2006

Our overall effective income tax rate from continuing operations decreased from 38 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2006 to 29 percent for the three months ended March 31, 2007 due primarily to interest accrued on the liability for our unrecognized income tax benefits, the income tax rate differential between tax jurisdictions and the effect of income tax credits.

In June 2006, the FASB ratified its consensus on Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 06-3, *How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross versus Net Presentation)*. The scope of EITF Issue No. 06-3 includes any tax assessed by a governmental authority that is imposed concurrent with or subsequent to a revenue-producing transaction between a seller and a customer. For taxes within the scope of this issue that are significant in amount, the consensus requires the following disclosures: (i) the accounting policy elected for these taxes and (ii) the gross amount of the taxes reflected in the income statement on an interim and annual basis for all periods presented. The disclosure of those taxes can be done on an aggregate basis. The consensus is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of EITF No. 06-3 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements as our policy is to record sales taxes collected on a net basis.

On September 7, 2006, the EITF reached a consensus on EITF Issue No. 06-4, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Endorsement Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements*, which requires the application of the provisions of SFAS No. 106, *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions*, to endorsement split-dollar life insurance arrangements. SFAS No. 106 would require us to recognize a liability for the discounted future benefit obligation that we will have to pay upon the death of the underlying insured employee. An endorsement-type arrangement generally exists when we own and control all incidents of ownership of the underlying policies. EITF Issue No. 06-4 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. We do not expect the adoption of EITF Issue No. 06-4 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

On September 7, 2006 the EITF reached a consensus on EITF Issue No. 06-5 *Accounting for Purchases of Life Insurance - Determining the Amount That Could Be Realized in Accordance With FASB Technical Bulletin No. 85-4*, which concluded that a policyholder should consider other amounts included in the contractual terms of an insurance policy, in addition to cash surrender value, when determining the asset value that could be realized under the terms of the insurance contract. These other amounts include: non-discretionary amounts (those items that are not contingent as of the balance sheet date) and time-based amounts (i.e., deferred acquisition costs tax) that would be accounted for on a present-value basis. Items that are probable to be received and/or subject to the insurance company's intent to pay would not be included in asset value. In addition, the amount that could be realized should be determined on an individual policy or certificate level. Amounts that would be realized upon surrender of all policies or certificates would not be included when measuring assets. EITF Issue No. 06-5 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and would be recognized through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption for all life insurance contracts currently held. The adoption of EITF Issue No. 06-5 on January 1, 2007 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 157 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*, which provides interpretive guidance on the consideration of the effects

of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB No. 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006. Early application is encouraged, but not required. We are required to adopt SAB No. 108 for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2006. The cumulative effect, if any, of applying the provisions of SAB No. 108 will be reported as an adjustment to beginning-of-year retained earnings. We have assessed the impact of adopting the guidance of evaluating prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements and determined that it was not material to our consolidated financial statements.

On September 29, 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*, which amends SFAS No. 87 and SFAS No. 106 to require recognition of the funding status of pension and other postretirement benefit plans on the balance sheet. Under SFAS No. 158, gains and losses, prior service costs and credits, and any remaining transition amounts under SFAS No. 87 and SFAS No. 106 that have not yet been recognized through net periodic benefit cost will be recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax effects, until they are amortized as a component of net periodic cost. SFAS No. 158 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. The incremental effect of adopting the balance sheet recognition provisions of SFAS No. 158 as of December 31, 2006, is summarized below:

In Thousands	Before Adopting SFAS No. 158	Adjustments to Adopt SFAS No. 158	After Adopting SFAS No. 158
Assets			
Noncurrent benefit asset	\$ 23,223	\$ (4,990)	\$ 18,233
Intangible asset	22	(22)	
Deferred tax asset	(99)	(1,528)	(1,627)
Liabilities			
Current benefit liability		438	438
Noncurrent benefit liability	9,035	(1,333)	7,702
Shareholders' equity			
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (170)	\$ (2,589)	\$ (2,759)

We have evaluated the potential impact of the Pension Protection Act, which was passed into law on August 17, 2006 on future U.S. pension plan funding requirements based on current market conditions. The Pension Protection Act is not anticipated to have a material effect on the level of future funding requirements or our liquidity and capital resources.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, with early adoption permitted provided the entity also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157. We have not decided if we will adopt SFAS No. 159 early or if we will choose to measure any eligible financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

On April 30, 2007, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FIN 39-1 an *Amendment to FASB Interpretation No. 39 Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts*, (FSP FIN 39-1). This FSP addresses certain modifications to FIN 39 and whether a reporting entity that is party to a master netting arrangement can offset fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral (a receivable) or the obligation to return cash collateral (a payable) against fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments that have been offset under the same master netting arrangement in accordance with FIN 39. FSP FIN 39-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We do not expect the adoption of FSP FIN 39-1 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Critical accounting policies are those that are important to our financial condition and require management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments. Different amounts would be reported under different operating conditions or under alternative assumptions. We have evaluated the accounting policies used in the preparation of our accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes and believe those policies to be reasonable and appropriate. See note 1 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for a complete listing of our accounting policies. We believe the following to be our most critical accounting policies applied in the preparation of our financial statements.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. In our determination of the allowance for doubtful accounts and consistent with our accounting policy, we estimate the amount of accounts receivable that we believe are unlikely to be collected and we record an expense for that amount. Estimating this amount requires us to analyze the financial strength of our customers. In our analysis, we combine the use of historical collection experience, our accounts receivable aged trial balance and specific collectibility analysis. By its nature, such an estimate is highly subjective, and it is possible that the amount of accounts receivable that we are unable to collect may be different than the amount initially estimated. Our allowance for doubtful accounts on December 31, 2006 and 2005, was \$16.1 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. The \$13.6 million increase is primarily due to the acquisition of Royal Group. No individual customers account for greater than 10 percent of our trade accounts receivables as of December 31, 2006 and 2005. To the extent the actual collectibility of our accounts receivable differs from our estimated allowance by 10 percent, our net income would be higher or lower by approximately \$1.0 million, on an after-tax basis, depending on whether the actual collectibility was better or worse, respectively, than the estimated allowance.

Environmental and Legal Accruals. In our determination of the estimates relating to ongoing environmental costs and legal proceedings (see note 11 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements), we consult with our advisors (consultants, engineers and attorneys). Such consultation provides us with the information on which we base our judgments on these matters and under which we accrue an expense when it has been determined that it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount is reasonably estimable. While we believe that the amounts recorded in the accompanying consolidated financial statements related to these contingencies are based on the best estimates and judgments available to us, the actual outcomes could differ from our estimates. To the extent that actual outcomes differ from our estimates by 10 percent, our net income would be higher or lower by approximately \$0.4 million, on an after-tax basis, depending on whether the actual outcomes were better or worse, respectively, than the estimates.

Valuation of Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Goodwill is the excess of cost of an acquired entity over the amounts specifically assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in purchase accounting for business combinations. Other identifiable intangible assets are intangible assets such as customer lists, trade names and technology that are identified during acquisitions. Our carrying value of our goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets are tested for impairment annually on October 1 and are tested for impairment between annual impairment tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would indicate the carrying amounts may be impaired. Impairment testing for goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets is a two-step test performed at a reporting unit level. The initial step requires the carrying value of each reporting unit to be compared with its estimated fair value. The second step to evaluate a reporting unit for impairment is only required if the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds the estimated fair value in the initial step. We use a discounted cash flow analysis approach to determine the estimated fair value of a reporting unit, which requires judgment and assumptions including estimated future cash flows and discount rates. An impairment loss may be recognized when the carrying amount of the reporting unit's net assets exceeds the estimated fair value of the reporting unit. The estimated fair value of each of our reporting units exceeds the carrying value. Actual impairment losses incurred could vary significantly from amounts that we estimate if different assumptions or methods are used in the

estimate for fair value of the reporting units. A 10 percent reduction in estimated future cash flows used in our impairment test would not result in any impairment being recognized.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets. Our long lived assets, such as property, plant, and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable, in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Our judgments regarding the existence of impairment indicators are based on legal factors, market conditions and assumptions for operational performance of our businesses. The assumptions used to estimate our future undiscounted cash flows are predominately identified from our financial forecasts. Actual impairment losses incurred could vary significantly from amounts that we estimate. Additionally, future events could cause us to conclude that impairment indicators exist and that associated long-lived assets of our businesses are impaired.

We annually assess our idled Pasadena, Texas phenol and acetone plant assets for impairment, and we have noted no impairment to date.

Pension Liabilities. Accounting for employee retirement plans involves estimating the cost of benefits that are to be provided in the future and attempting to match, for each employee, that estimated cost to the period worked. To accomplish this, we make assumptions about discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets, salary increases, employee turnover and mortality rates, among others. We reevaluate all assumptions annually with our independent actuaries taking into consideration existing as well as forecasted economic conditions, and our policy and strategy with regard to the plans. We believe our estimates, the most significant of which are stated below, to be reasonable.

The discount rate reflects the rate at which pension benefit obligations could be effectively settled. We determined our discount rate by matching the expected cash flows of our pension obligations to a yield curve generated from a broad portfolio of high-quality fixed rate debt instruments. The discount rate assumption used for determining annual pension expense for our U.S. pension plans in 2006 was 5.75 percent. At December 31, 2006, this rate was 6.00 percent for determining 2007 annual pension expense for our U.S. pension plans. A 25 basis point increase in this discount rate would decrease our annual pre-tax pension expense by \$0.2 million whereas a 25 basis point decrease in our discount rate would increase our annual pre-tax pension expense by \$0.5 million. A 25 basis point increase or decrease in the discount rate assumption for our foreign pension plan and other post retirement plans are not material.

The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets assumption is based on historical and projected rates of return for current and planned asset classes in the plan's investment portfolio. Our weighted average asset allocation as of December 31, 2006, is 76.6 percent equity securities, 20.5 percent debt securities, 1.4 percent real estate and 1.5 percent other. Assumed projected rates of return for each of the plan's projected asset classes were selected by us after analyzing historical experience and future expectations of the returns and volatility of the various asset classes. The expected long-term rate of return assumption used for determining annual pension expense for 2006 was 8.25 percent for our U.S. pension plans. At December 31, 2006, this rate was 8.00 percent for determining 2007 annual pension expense. A 25 basis point increase or decrease in the weighted average return on plan assets assumption would decrease or increase our annual pre-tax pension expense by \$0.2 million for our U.S. pension plans. A 25 basis point increase or decrease in the expected long-term rate of return assumption for our foreign pension plans is not material.

On September 29, 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*, which amends SFAS No. 87 and SFAS No. 106 to require

recognition of the funding status of pension and other postretirement benefit plans on the balance sheet. Under SFAS No. 158, gains and losses, prior service costs and credits, and any remaining transition amounts under SFAS No. 87 and SFAS No. 106 that have not yet been recognized through net periodic benefit cost will be recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax effects, until they are amortized as a component of net periodic cost. SFAS No. 158 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. We adopted the balance sheet recognition provisions of SFAS No. 158 as of December 31, 2006, which reduced our stockholders' equity by approximately \$2.6 million and did not affect our results of operations. See further details of the impact of adopting the provision of SFAS No. 158 in note 15 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income Taxes. Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, we had a net deferred tax liability balance of \$57.8 million and \$102.9 million, respectively.

In evaluating the ability to realize our deferred tax assets we rely principally on forecasted taxable income using historical and projected future operating results and the reversal of existing temporary differences. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, we had deferred tax assets for state tax credit carryforwards of \$3.1 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, which carryforward indefinitely. We believe we will achieve taxable income in the related jurisdictions in order to realize the deferred tax assets for state tax credit carryforwards. In addition, at December 31, 2006 we had deferred tax assets for net operating loss carryforwards in the U.S. and Canada of \$34.3 million and \$36.0 million, respectively, of which we have a \$4.6 million valuation allowance to state these deferred tax assets at their estimated realizable values.

We accrue for tax contingencies when it is probable that a liability to a taxing authority has been incurred and the amount of the contingency can be reasonably estimated, based on past experience. The tax contingency reserve is adjusted for changes in circumstances and additional uncertainties, such as significant amendments to existing tax law. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, we had a tax contingency reserve of \$88.3 million and \$3.8 million, respectively. Approximately \$84.5 million of the tax contingency reserves at December 31, 2006 relates to Royal Group, which was acquired on October 3, 2006. See note 16 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion regarding the Royal Group tax contingency reserves. A 10 percent change in our assumptions used to develop our tax contingency reserve would impact our effective tax rate and our results of operations by approximately \$8.8 million.

In June 2006 the FASB issued FIN 48. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109 and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition of tax positions taken or to be taken on a tax return. Additionally, FIN 48 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of FIN 48 on our consolidated financial statements.

Stock-Based Compensation. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*, or SFAS No. 123R using the modified prospective method. Under the modified prospective method, compensation cost is recognized in the financial statements beginning with the effective date, based on the requirements of SFAS No. 123R for all share-based payments granted after that date, and based on the requirements of SFAS No. 123 for all unvested awards granted prior to the

effective date of SFAS No. 123R. SFAS No. 123R requires all share-based payments to employees and non-employee directors, including grants of stock options, restricted and deferred stock units, restricted stock and employee stock purchase rights, to be recognized in our financial statements based on their respective grant date fair values. Under SFAS No. 123R, the fair value of each share-based payment award is estimated on the date of grant using an option-pricing model that meets certain requirements. We currently use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of our share-based payment awards. The Black-Scholes model meets the requirements of SFAS No. 123R; however, the fair values generated by the model may not be indicative of the actual fair values of our awards as it does not consider certain factors important to our awards, such as continued employment, periodic vesting requirements and limited transferability. The adoption of SFAS No. 123R had the impact of reducing our 2006 net income by approximately \$4.4 million. In addition, SFAS No. 123R also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under previous accounting pronouncements. This requirement reduced our net operating cash flows and increased our net financing cash flows in 2006 by \$1.4 million.

Future stock-based compensation expense and unearned stock-based compensation will increase to the extent that we grant additional equity awards to employees or we assume unvested equity awards in connection with acquisitions. Had we adopted SFAS No. 123R in 2005 and 2004, the magnitude of the impact of that standard on our results of operations would have approximated the impact of SFAS No. 123 assuming the application of the Black-Scholes option pricing model as described in the disclosure of pro forma net income and pro forma net income per share in note 1 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, see note 14 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on our stock-based compensation plans.

The determination of the fair value of share-based payment awards utilizing the Black-Scholes model is affected by our stock price and a number of assumptions, including expected volatility, expected life, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends. We use the historical volatility for our stock, as we believe that historical volatility is more representative than implied volatility. The expected life of the awards is based on historical and other economic data trended into the future. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on observed interest rates appropriate for the terms of our awards. The dividend yield assumption is based on our historical dividend yield and expectation of future dividend payouts. The fair value of our restricted and deferred stock units and restricted stock are based on the fair market value of our stock on the date of grant. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Stock-based compensation expense recognized in our financial statements in 2006 and thereafter is based on awards that are ultimately expected to vest. We evaluate the assumptions used to value our awards on a quarterly basis. If factors change and we employ different assumptions, stock-based compensation expense may differ significantly from what we have recorded in the past. If there are any modifications or cancellations of the underlying unvested securities, we may be required to accelerate, increase or cancel any remaining unearned stock-based compensation expense.

Environmental

Our operations are subject to increasingly stringent federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to environmental quality. These regulations, which are enforced principally by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and comparable state agencies, govern the management of solid hazardous waste, emissions into the air and discharges into surface and underground waters, and the manufacture of chemical substances. Our Canadian operations are subject to similar laws and regulations.

We believe that we are in material compliance with all the current environmental laws and regulations. We estimate that any expenses incurred in maintaining compliance with these requirements will not materially affect earnings or cause us to exceed our level of anticipated capital expenditures.

However, there can be no assurance that regulatory requirements will not change, and therefore, it is not possible to accurately predict the aggregate cost of compliance resulting from any such changes.

See Business Legal Proceedings, note 11 of the Notes to our audited Consolidated Financial Statements and note 10 of the notes to our unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information related to environmental matters.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are subject to certain market risks related to long-term financing and related derivative financial instruments, foreign currency exchange rates and raw material commodity prices. These financial exposures are managed as an integral part of our risk management program, which seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effect that the volatility of the interest rate, exchange rate, raw material commodity and natural gas markets may have on our operating results. We do not engage in speculative transactions, nor do we hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

Interest Rate Risk Management. The following table is forward-looking information that provides information about our debt obligations and other significant financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. Our policy is to manage interest rates through use of a combination of fixed and floating rate debt instruments. At times, we may utilize interest rate swap agreements to help manage our interest rate risk. As of December 31, 2006, we had interest rate swaps with notional amounts totaling \$300.0 million to fix the interest rate on \$300.0 million of our variable London Interbank Offered Rate or LIBOR based term debt. As of December 31, 2005, we had no interest rate swap agreements in place. We currently estimate that a 100 basis point change in prevailing market interest rates or our variable rate debt would impact our related annual pre-tax income by \$5.2 million. The table presents principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by expected maturity dates for the financial instruments.

Dollars in Thousands	Principal (Notional) Amounts by Expected Maturity Date							Fair value at 12/31/06
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Thereafter	Total	
Financial instruments:								
Fixed rate principal	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 813,145	\$ 813,145	\$ 771,500
Average interest rate	%	%	%	%	%	% 9.47	% 9.47	%
Variable rate principal	\$ 6,554	\$ 6,395	\$ 151,331	\$ 6,268	\$ 32,106	\$ 616,715	\$ 819,369	\$ 819,369
Average interest rate	7.35	% 7.35	% 5.80	% 7.35	% 7.35	% 7.35	% 6.91	%
Interest rate swaps	\$	\$ 225,000	\$ 75,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 300,000	\$ (1,148)
Average interest rate	%	% 5.19	% 5.32	%	%	%	% 5.22	%

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk Management. Our international operations require active participation in foreign exchange markets. We may or may not enter into foreign exchange forward contracts and options, and cross-currency swaps to hedge various currency exposures or create desired exposures. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, we had no forward contracts, options and cross-currency swaps to buy, sell or exchange foreign currencies.

Raw Materials and Natural Gas Price Risk Management. The availability and price of our raw materials and natural gas are subject to fluctuations due to unpredictable factors in global supply and demand. To reduce price risk caused by market fluctuations, from time to time, we may enter into forward swap contracts, which are generally less than one year in duration. We designate forward swap contracts with financial counter-parties as cash flow hedges. Any outstanding contracts are valued at market with the offset going to other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes, and any material hedge ineffectiveness is recognized in cost of goods sold. Any gain or loss is recognized in cost of goods sold in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, we had no raw material or natural gas forward swap contracts outstanding.

We also have other long-term supply contracts for raw materials, which are at prices not in excess of market, designed to assure a source of supply and not expected to be in excess of our normal manufacturing operations requirements. Historically, we have taken physical delivery under these contracts and we intend to take physical delivery in the future. Therefore, at inception we designate these contracts as normal purchase agreements and account for them under the normal purchase provision of SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, and related amendments.

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BUSINESS

General

Georgia Gulf is a leading North American manufacturer and international marketer of two integrated chemical product lines, chlorovinyls and aromatics. Our primary chlorovinyls products are chlorine, caustic soda, vinyl chloride monomer (VCM), vinyl resins and vinyl compounds, and our aromatics products are cumene, phenol and acetone. On October 3, 2006, we completed the acquisition of Royal Group Technologies Limited (Royal Group), a leading North American manufacturer and marketer of vinyl-based building and home improvement products. Royal Group 's core businesses now consist of five product lines: (i) window and door profiles; (ii) mouldings; (iii) siding; (iv) pipe and pipe fittings; and (v) deck, fence and rail and outdoor storage buildings.

The Royal Group acquisition furthered our chlorovinyls forward integration strategy by providing a growth platform that leverages Georgia Gulf 's vinyl resins and vinyl compounds formulation expertise, which we have refined over the last 20 years, with Royal Group 's experience and innovative product development. We believe the acquisition will allow us to strengthen our competitive position through further penetration of Royal Group 's markets thereby increasing long-term shareholder value.

The following chart illustrates our chlorovinyls and building and home improvement products integration.

Segment Information

In connection with the acquisition of Royal Group, we reassessed how we internally report our financial information. We have identified four reportable segments through which we conduct our operating activities: chlorovinyls; window and door profiles and mouldings products; outdoor building products; and aromatics. These four segments reflect the organization used by our management for purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. The chlorovinyls segment is a highly integrated chain of products, which includes chlorine, caustic soda, EDC, VCM and vinyl resins and compounds. Through the Royal Group acquisition, we acquired additional vinyl resin, vinyl compound and compound additives manufacturing facilities. These manufacturing operations are very similar to our legacy chlorovinyls manufacturing facilities. Therefore, we have aggregated these manufacturing operations with our chlorovinyls reportable segment. In addition, we acquired manufacturing facilities for vinyl-based building and home improvement products. Our vinyl-based building and home improvement products are marketed under the Royal Group brand names, and are managed within two reportable segments, window and door profiles and mouldings; and outdoor building products, which includes the manufacturing of siding, pipe and pipe fittings, deck, fence, and rail and outdoor storage products. The aromatics segment includes cumene and the co-products phenol and acetone.

Reportable Segments	Key Products
Chlorovinyls	Chlorine/Caustic Soda VCM Vinyl Resins Vinyl Compounds Compound Additives
Window and Door Profiles and Mouldings	Window and Door Profiles Mouldings
Outdoor Building Products	Siding Pipe and Pipe Fittings Deck, Fence and Rail Outdoor Storage
Aromatics	Cumene Phenol/Acetone

For selected financial information concerning our four reportable segments and our domestic and international sales, see note 19 of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Dispositions of Assets

Since our acquisition of Royal Group, we have divested certain non-core operations and assets. In December 2006, we sold two properties in Woodbridge, Ontario. The first was a large warehouse and manufacturing facility which was also used as a distribution center. The second was a manufacturing facility that was sold in connection with the sale of the assets of an injection moulding business. We also decided to discontinue our U.S. and Canadian window coverings business. In connection with exiting this business in the U.S., in December 2006 we sold plants in Coral Springs, Florida and Houston, Texas. As part of our continuing program to exit non-core businesses, we sold Royal Group's Polish operations in October 2006 and Royal Group's Chinese operations in December 2006.

Subsequent to December 31, 2006, we have divested additional businesses and assets. In January 2007, we sold the operations of our captive trucking business to a large transportation services company. Following this sale the purchaser has agreed to provide us with transportation services for our building products operations. Also, in January 2007, we sold certain additional assets of our U.S. window coverings operations and in February 2007, we sold certain assets of our Canadian window coverings retail

operations as well as certain assets of our Mexican window coverings operations. Also in February 2007, we sold our interest in a joint venture in Colombia. In March 2007, we sold most of the remaining Canadian and U.S. window coverings assets and sold seven of our other Canadian facilities, four of which we have agreed to leaseback on a long-term basis.

Temporary Plant Idlings

The phenol industry suffered from industry-wide supply and demand imbalance primarily as a result of capacity that was brought online in 1999 and 2000. Rather than continue running both of our phenol/acetone plants of our aromatics segment at lower capacity utilization rates, management temporarily idled the Pasadena, Texas phenol/acetone plant in the second quarter of 2002. Subsequently, we have been able to continue to meet all of our customers' needs with phenol/acetone production from our Plaquemine, Louisiana plant. We intend to restart the Pasadena, Texas phenol/acetone plant when market conditions warrant. The net book value of our idled Pasadena, Texas phenol/acetone plant equipment was approximately \$1.2 million as of December 31, 2006, and is included in property, plant and equipment on our consolidated balance sheet. We estimate we will incur costs of approximately \$4.0 million to restart the plant.

Products and Markets

Chlorovinyls

The chlorovinyls segment is a highly integrated chain of products, which includes chlorine, caustic soda, VCM, vinyl resins and vinyl compounds. We have leading market positions in our key chemicals products. In North America, we are the third largest producer of VCM and vinyl resins, and the largest producer of vinyl compounds. The following table shows our total annual production capacities as of December 31, 2006, in our chlorovinyls product line:

Product Line	Capacity
Vinyl Compounds	2.2 billion pounds
Vinyl Resins	3.1 billion pounds
VCM	3.1 billion pounds
Caustic Soda	500,000 tons
Chlorine	450,000 tons
Compound Additives	162 million pounds

Vinyl Compounds and Compound Additives. Vinyl compounds are formulated to provide specific end-use properties that allow them to be processed directly into finished products. We produce flexible and rigid compounds, which are used in many different applications, including wire and cable insulation and jacketing, electrical outlet boxes and pipe fittings, window and furniture profiles and food-grade and general-purpose bottles. We also supply chlorinated vinyl compounds, or CPVC, to the extrusion and injection molding markets, mainly for production of hot water pipe and pipe fittings.

We have four vinyl compound facilities as part of our legacy business located in Aberdeen, Gallman, Madison and Prairie, Mississippi. As a result of the Royal Group acquisition, we acquired vinyl compounds manufacturing facilities, in Bradford and Vaughan, Ontario and a compound additives manufacturing facility located in Vaughan, Ontario. Additionally, certain Royal Group extrusion plants contain compounding facilities. Total compound capacity added through the Royal Group acquisition is approximately 1.2 billion pounds annually. Substantially all of the vinyl compounds produced by Royal Group are used internally in Royal Group's extrusion operations. The additives plant produces lubricants and stabilizers used in the production of compounds as well as impact modifiers and process aids, which are part of the typical compound formulations. Most additives are consumed internally.

Vinyl Resins. Vinyl resins are among the most widely used plastics in the world today, and we supply numerous grades of vinyl resins to a broad number of end-use markets. During 2006, 81 percent of legacy Georgia Gulf's vinyl resins production was sold to third parties who use our resins to formulate vinyl compounds which are then heated and shaped utilizing various extrusion, calendaring and moulding processes to create finished products. In 2006 the largest end-uses of our products were pipe and pipe fittings and home siding and windows with the remaining 19 percent of legacy vinyl resins used internally during 2006 in the manufacture of our vinyl compounds. Since the acquisition of Royal Group, this segment has included the operations of a vinyl resins plant in Sarnia, Ontario. This plant has capacity to produce about 450 million pounds of vinyl resins, all of which is consumed internally in our building and home improvement products operations.

VCM. During 2006 we used about 99 percent of our VCM production in the manufacture of our vinyl resins in our legacy operations. VCM production not used internally is sold to other vinyl resins producers in domestic and international markets. As a result of the Royal Group acquisition, we are currently purchasing VCM to support vinyl resins production at the Sarnia plant.

Chlor-alkali Products. All of the chlorine we produce is used internally in the production of VCM. As a co-product of chlorine, caustic soda further diversifies our revenue base. We sell substantially all of our caustic soda domestically and overseas to customers in numerous industries, with the pulp and paper, chemical and alumina industries constituting our largest markets. Other markets for our caustic soda include soap and detergents and the water treatment industries.

Window and Door Profiles and Mouldings

In our window and door profiles and mouldings segment, we currently operate 21 manufacturing facilities located in Canada and the U.S. In addition we operate distribution centers, some of which are co-located with manufacturing plants, and three of which are free-standing facilities used exclusively for mouldings. The window and door profiles and mouldings segment consists of extruded vinyl window and door profiles as well as interior and exterior mouldings, in which we have leading market positions.

Window and Door Profiles. Our window and door profiles products represent the largest portion of revenues within our building and home improvement products lines. We manufacture and extrude vinyl window profiles including frames, sashes, trim and other components, as well as vinyl patio door components and fabricated patio doors, which are sold primarily to window and door fabricators. Our sales are primarily to the custom segment of the vinyl window profile market with the profile design customized to a window fabricator's specific requirements. Royal Group also offers a series of innovative window profile systems, which are sold to multiple fabricators. One such product is a high wind impact resistant window profile system, known as Royal Guard[®], which was developed to meet the growing demand for wind impact resistant windows, particularly in southern coastal areas of the United States.

Mouldings. We manufacture and market extruded decorative mouldings and millwork. Our decorative trim products are used for interior mouldings, such as crown, base and chair rail. For exterior mouldings, our products are used in applications such as brick mouldings, and as components used in the fabrication of doors, windows and spas. This product line includes a series of offerings, such as bendable trim and paintable/stainable trim. One of our latest offerings includes a series of trim boards, known as Royal TrimBoard[®]. These boards are intended as a lower maintenance alternative to wood products, in applications such as fascia, soffit and window/door framing.

Outdoor Building Products

In our outdoor building products segment, our continuing operations include 14 manufacturing facilities, which produce siding, pipe and pipe fittings, deck, fence and rail and outdoor storage buildings. In addition, we operate distribution centers, some of which are co-located with manufacturing plants and 25 of which are free-standing facilities.

Siding. In our siding business, we manufacture vinyl siding and we also offer a wide range of complementary accessories including vinyl soffit, aluminum soffit, fascia and trim and molded vent mounts and exterior shutters. We have a broad product offering of vinyl siding styles and colors. We offer Colorscapes[®], a premium vinyl siding that includes rich, dark, color-fast shades as well as Colorscapes[®] WindLok[®] system, which enables siding panels to withstand harsh wind conditions. In addition, we offer Royal DuraPlank[®] vinyl siding that is designed to simulate the look and feel of real wood.

Pipe and Pipe Fittings. We manufacture pipe and pipe fittings for the municipal and electrical markets, as well as pipe for plumbing applications. Our municipal pipe and pipe fittings product lines are used in potable water applications as well as for storm and sewer applications. Our plumbing lines are used in residential and industrial applications to move storm and sanitary wastewater from the building to the municipal sewer at the property line. This offering is primarily targeted at drain, waste and vent applications. Electrical, pipe, conduit and fittings are available in a wide variety of sizes and configurations, to meet the needs of both commercial and residential applications.

In recent years, Royal Group has enhanced its pipe and pipe fittings product offering with a series of new products. During 2006, Royal Group introduced a municipal pipe joint restraining system that significantly reduces labor required to restrain joints, known as Bulldog[®].

Deck, Fence and Rail. We manufacture vinyl deck, fence and rail that is used for do-it-yourself (D-I-Y) and professionally installed segments of the market. Products directed at the D-I-Y segment such as D-I-Y fencing are made in pre-built sections designed for quick and easy installation, and are sold through big-box home improvement retail stores. We offer many different fence styles for the professional installer. We also offer decorative columns and rail to complement our fence products. Royal Group's deck, fence and rail product lines are positioned as a lower-maintenance alternative to conventional wood and metal products.

Outdoor Storage. In our outdoor storage business, we manufacture vinyl buildings that are primarily used for home improvement and storage. These products are modular, easy to assemble, low-maintenance, outdoor storage building kits, with extruded, interlocking, vinyl panels being the primary component of the kits. These vinyl storage buildings are sold primarily through big-box home improvement retail stores in the United States and Canada.

Aromatics

The aromatics segment is also integrated and includes cumene and the co-products phenol and acetone. We are the second largest worldwide producer of cumene.

The following table shows our total annual production capacities as of December 31, 2006 in our aromatics product line:

Product Line	Capacity
Phenol*	660 million pounds
Acetone*	408 million pounds
Cumene	1.8 billion pounds

* Capacity includes our plant in Pasadena (160 million pounds of phenol and 100 million pounds of acetone), which has been temporarily idled.

Cumene. Cumene is used as an intermediate to make phenol and acetone. About 51 percent of our cumene was consumed internally during 2006 to produce phenol and acetone. Cumene production not used internally is sold to other phenol and acetone manufacturers in domestic and international markets.

Phenol. Our phenol is primarily sold to producers of phenolic resins and to manufacturers of engineering plastics. Phenolic resins are used as adhesives for wood products such as plywood and Oriented Strand Board, or OSB. Engineering plastics are used in compact discs, digital video discs, automobiles, household appliances, electronics and protective coating applications. We also sell phenol for use in insulation, electrical parts, oil additives and pharmaceuticals. In 2006 the majority of our phenol was sold to phenolic resins manufacturers.

Acetone. As a co-product of phenol, acetone further diversifies our revenue base. Acetone is a chemical used primarily in the production of acrylic resins, engineering plastics and industrial solvents. We sell the majority of our acetone into the acrylic resins market, where it is used in the manufacture of various plastics and coatings used for signage, automotive parts, household appliances, paints and industrial coatings. Other uses range from solvents for automotive and industrial applications to pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

Production, Raw Materials and Facilities

Our operations are highly vertically integrated as a result of our production of some of the key raw materials and intermediates used in the manufacture of our products. Our operational integration enhances our control over production costs and capacity utilization rates, as compared to our non-integrated competitors.

Chemical Products. In our chlorovinyls product line, we produce chlorine and its co-product caustic soda by electrolysis of salt brine. We produce VCM by reacting purchased ethylene with chlorine, which is both produced internally and purchased from third parties; our legacy internal production of VCM slightly exceeds our legacy internal demand requirements. We produce vinyl resins by polymerization of VCM in a batch reactor process. We formulate our vinyl compounds by blending our vinyl resins with various additives such as plasticizers, impact modifiers, stabilizers and pigments, most of which are purchased. We also have the capacity to produce ethylene dichloride, an intermediate in the manufacture of VCM, for external sales. In our aromatics product line, we produce cumene utilizing benzene and propylene purchased from third parties. Cumene is then oxidized to produce cumene hydroperoxide, which is split into the co-products phenol and acetone.

The significant raw materials we purchase from third parties include ethylene, benzene, natural gas, refinery grade propylene (propylene), compound additives and chlorine. Since acquiring the vinyl resins plant in Sarnia, we now also purchase VCM. The majority of our purchases of ethylene and chlorine are made under long-term supply agreements, and we purchase natural gas, benzene and propylene in both the open market and under long-term contracts. We believe we have reliable sources of supply for our raw materials under normal market conditions. We cannot, however, predict the likelihood or impact of any future raw material shortages. Any shortages could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

Plaquemine, Louisiana Facilities. Our operations at these facilities include the production of chlorine, caustic soda, VCM, vinyl resins, phenol and acetone. We have a long-term lease on a nearby salt dome with reserves in excess of twenty years from which we supply our salt brine requirements. We use all of our chlorine production in the manufacture of VCM at this facility and we sell substantially all of our caustic soda production externally. All of the ethylene requirements for our VCM production are supplied by pipeline. Most of our Plaquemine VCM production is consumed on-site in our vinyl resins production or shipped to our other vinyl resins facilities with the remainder sold to third parties. We manufacture a significant portion of our vinyl resins production at this facility. As part of a modernization project at this

facility, we are increasing our vinyl resins production capacity by as much as 450 million pounds annually beginning in early 2008. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources. Our cumene requirements for the production of phenol and its co-product acetone are shipped from our Pasadena, Texas facility by dedicated barges.

Our 250 megawatt cogeneration facility supplies all of the electricity and steam needs at our Plaquemine facilities. We also own an on-site air separation unit operated by a third party that provides all of the Plaquemine facility's nitrogen and oxygen gas requirements.

Lake Charles, Louisiana Facilities. We produce VCM at our Lake Charles, Louisiana facility and through our manufacturing joint venture, PHH Monomers, LLC, which is located in close proximity to our Lake Charles VCM facility. PHH Monomers is a joint venture with PPG Industries, Inc. that entitles us to 50 percent of the VCM production. Virtually all of the chlorine and ethylene needs of our Lake Charles VCM facility and PHH Monomers facility are supplied by pipeline. VCM from these facilities supplies our Aberdeen, Mississippi and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma vinyl resins facilities. On occasion, a small portion of VCM produced at the Lake Charles facilities is sold to third parties.

Aberdeen, Mississippi, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Sarnia, Ontario Facilities. We produce vinyl resins at our Aberdeen, Mississippi and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma facilities from VCM supplied by railcar from our various VCM facilities. In addition, the Aberdeen facility produces plasticizers, which are consumed internally for flexible vinyl compound production. We produce vinyl resins at our Sarnia, Ontario facility from purchased VCM supplied by railcar.

Vinyl Compounds Facilities. We operate compound facilities in Aberdeen, Gallman, Madison and Prairie, Mississippi and Bradford and Vaughan, Ontario. We also produce vinyl compounds in certain of our extrusion plants. All of these vinyl compound facilities are supplied from our vinyl resins facilities by railcar, truck or in the case of Aberdeen, pipeline. Additionally, we produce some of our compound additives and purchase the remainder from various sources at market prices.

Pasadena, Texas Facilities. At our Pasadena, Texas facilities we have the capability to produce cumene, phenol and acetone. We produce cumene utilizing purchased benzene and propylene. Our cumene facility is integrated by pipeline with our phenol and acetone facility at Pasadena. Currently, due to the temporary idling of phenol and acetone production at Pasadena (discussed above), all of the cumene production at this facility is either shipped to the Plaquemine phenol and acetone facility or sold to third parties. We purchase propylene and benzene at market prices from various suppliers delivered by multiple transportation modes to our cumene facility. A portion of the benzene is supplied under contracts at market prices, and the propylene is provided from numerous refineries at market prices. Based on current industry capacity, we believe we have adequate access to benzene and propylene under normal conditions.

Building and Home Improvement Products. In our building and home improvement product lines, we produce vinyl window and door profiles, mouldings, siding, pipe and pipe fittings and outdoor products. The principal raw material we use in production is vinyl resin, which is blended with other compound additives to form vinyl compounds, which are then extruded. We believe chlorovinyls segment internal production of vinyl resins, compounds and most compound additives assures quality and facilitates efficient production. Additives assist in processing vinyl resins efficiently and can be used to make the resulting product flexible or rigid, to add color or texture or other desired properties. For example, UV inhibitors may be added to protect an exterior product from sun damage, which could cause fading.

Extrusion is a process by which vinyl compounds are heated until they melt and then forced through a uniquely shaped opening, referred to as a die, to form various shapes and thicknesses. For example, when producing decking, a slip resistant design may be etched onto the planks. Variations in extrusion are used to give products other desired qualities. For example, in producing mouldings, we use cellular extrusion, which involves the process of encapsulating air bubbles in the vinyl extrusion, which reduces weight and

cost. As the extruded product leaves the die, it is immediately cooled resulting in resolidification of the vinyl into a product matching the die pattern. Cooling is accomplished by using water and/or air.

We also produce pipe fittings through injection molding. These products are produced by heating vinyl compounds until they melt and then injecting them under pressure into a hollow mold to create three dimensional parts.

Facilities. We operate numerous manufacturing facilities in Canada and the U.S. to produce our building and home improvement products. Vinyl resins and vinyl compounds as well as compound additives from the plants operated by our chlorovinyls segment are supplied to our facilities by truck or rail. We also purchase additional additives from various sources at market prices. The other principal costs to produce these products is electricity to power our facilities.

Operation of numerous manufacturing facilities located strategically near customers, such as is the case in our window and door profiles, facilitates marketing and customer support and also minimizes transportation costs. Transportation costs limit sales of pipe from our facilities. Because our pipe plants are located in Ontario and British Columbia, sales of our pipe are concentrated within the northeastern and northwestern portions of Canada and the U.S. Our products are delivered primarily by truck.

Seasonality

Operating income for all four of our reportable segments is affected by the seasonality of the construction industry, which experiences its highest level of activity during the spring and summer months. Therefore, our second and third quarter operating income is typically the strongest. Our first and fourth quarter operating income usually reflects a decrease in construction activity due to colder weather and holidays.

Inventory Practices and Product Returns

In our chlorovinyls business, by the nature of our products, we do not maintain significant inventories and product returns are insignificant.

As is typical for the industry, in our home improvement and building products business, we maintain stocks of inventories in most of our product lines. We generally build additional inventory in advance of the peak construction season to assure product availability.

Generally, our home improvement and building products may be returned only if defective, other than pipe and pipe fittings products, which generally may be returned as long as such products are in resalable condition. However, in certain circumstances, we may allow the return of products as a customer accommodation, such as in the case of a change in product lines, in which case we generally receive a restocking fee.

Sales and Marketing

No single customer accounted for more than 10 percent of our consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004. In addition to our domestic sales, we export some of our products.

Chemical Products. Our sales and marketing program is aimed at supporting our existing customers and expanding and diversifying our customer base. In our chemicals business, we have a dedicated sales force organized by product line and region. In addition, we use distributors to market products to smaller customers. We have a product development and technical service staff that primarily supports our vinyl resins and vinyl compounds businesses. This staff works closely with customers to qualify existing Georgia Gulf products for use by our customers.

Building and Home Improvement Products. In our building products business, sales and marketing activities vary by product line and distribution channel. Our window and door profiles are primarily sold by our dedicated sales force and supported by marketing support activities that may include brochure development for window fabricators, technical advisory and design services for fabricators and advertising directed at installers suggesting that they look for windows fabricated with Royal Group profiles. Our mouldings products are distributed primarily by our dedicated sales force to independent dealers, fabricators, distributors and home centers, who resell the products directly to builders, installers or homeowners. The majority of our vinyl siding and accessories sales are in the United States, where products are distributed through independent building product distributors, who are solicited primarily by Royal Group's dedicated sales force. In Canada, vinyl siding and accessories are distributed through company-owned as well as independent building product distributors. These distributors generally sell to professional building product installers in the United States and Canada. Sales of pipe and pipe fittings are supported by solicitations by our employees of distributors (direct customers) as well as solicitations intended to encourage purchases from those distributors by end users. The majority of pipe and pipe fitting sales occur in Canada, where products are sold nationally through pipe distributors to contractors. In the United States, we sell our pipe fittings nationally but sell our pipe only in the Northeast and Northwest due to close proximity to Canadian manufacturing plants and higher costs associated with shipping to other regions. Deck, fence and rail products are sold through retail home improvement stores, and are also sold to professionals through distributors. The sales force for these products is primarily company employees. Recently, we moved sales of outdoor storage buildings to the moulding sales force to leverage their significant experience with our retail home improvement customers. Royal Group engages in advertising programs primarily directed at trade professionals that are intended to develop awareness and interest in its products. In addition, Royal Group displays its products at a series of national and regional trade shows.

We believe significant cross-marketing opportunities exist between our building and home improvement product lines. To capitalize on this opportunity, the name Royal Group Technologies Limited was changed to Royal Group, Inc. on February 5, 2007. We intend to use the simplified name to enhance brand awareness. In addition, we are adding the tag line, "Great Ideas Taking Shape" to marketing materials, to emphasize Royal Group's goal of creating, manufacturing and marketing innovative building and home improvement products.

Competition

We experience competition from numerous manufacturers in our chlorovinyls and aromatics businesses and our building and home improvement products businesses. Some of our competitors have substantially greater financial resources and are more highly diversified than us. We compete on a variety of factors including price, product quality, delivery and technical service.

In our chemicals business, we face competition from numerous manufacturers of chemicals and vinyl resins and compounds. In our building and home improvement products business, we face competition for each of our products from other manufacturers of vinyl products as well as numerous manufacturers of traditional materials. We believe that our vinyl building and home improvement products are preferred by builders and homeowners because of their durability and ease of installation and maintenance as compared to traditional building materials. In the window and door profile market, we face competition from manufacturers of wood, aluminum and fiberglass products. In the siding market, we face competition from manufacturers of cement, brick, wood, stucco, stone, concrete and aluminum products. We face competition from manufacturers of wood and aluminum products in the outdoor storage market and manufacturers of concrete and metal products in the pipe and pipe fittings market. Similarly, we face competition from manufacturers of composite materials, wood and metal products in the deck, fence and rail markets. Over the past several years, the vinyl building products industry has been intensifying, with growth rates subsiding in recent years in certain market sectors such as vinyl siding and vinyl window

profiles. In addition, competition for certain price-sensitive products from countries such as China is increasing.

In all businesses, we believe that we are well-positioned to compete as a result of integrated product lines and the operational efficiency of our plants and, in the case of our chemical plants, the location of our facilities near major water and/or rail transportation terminals. We also believe that for many of our extruded products, our ability to produce our dies internally is a competitive advantage over producers who must rely on third parties. For example, we believe our ability to produce our own dies generally results in our responding more quickly and efficiently to the customer.

Environmental Regulation

Our operations are subject to increasingly stringent federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to environmental quality. These regulations, which are enforced principally by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and comparable state agencies and Canadian federal and provincial agencies, govern the management of solid hazardous waste, emissions into the air and discharges into surface and underground waters, and the manufacture of chemical substances. See also Legal Proceedings.

In October 2004 the USEPA notified us that we have been identified as a potentially responsible party (PRP) for a Superfund site in Galveston, Texas. The site is a former industrial waste recycling, treatment and disposal facility. Over one thousand PRPs have been identified by the USEPA. We contributed a relatively small proportion of the total amount of waste shipped to the site. In the notice, the USEPA informed us of the agency's willingness to settle with us and other PRPs that contributed relatively small proportions of the total quantity of waste shipped to the Superfund site. We believe that we can reach a settlement with the USEPA in this matter, and although there can be no assurance, we expect the amount of the settlement to be less than \$100,000.

Subsequent to the close of the fourth quarter of 2006, we voluntarily disclosed possible noncompliance with certain provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to USEPA. While the penalties, if any, for such noncompliance may exceed \$100,000, we believe our voluntary disclosures will qualify us for substantially reduced penalties. In any event, we do not expect that any penalties will have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

There are several serious environmental issues concerning the VCM facility at Lake Charles, Louisiana we acquired from CONDEA Vista Company (CONDEA Vista is now Sasol North America, Inc.) on November 12, 1999. Substantial investigation of the groundwater at the site has been conducted, and groundwater contamination was first identified in 1981. Groundwater remediation through the installation of groundwater recovery wells began in 1984. The site currently contains about 90 monitoring wells and 18 recovery wells. Investigation to determine the full extent of the contamination is ongoing. It is possible that offsite groundwater recovery will be required, in addition to groundwater monitoring. Soil remediation could also be required.

Investigations are currently underway by federal environmental authorities concerning contamination of an estuary near the Lake Charles VCM facility we acquired known as the Calcasieu Estuary. It is likely that this estuary will be listed as a Superfund site and be the subject of a natural resource damage recovery claim. It is estimated that there are about 200 PRPs associated with the estuary contamination. CONDEA Vista is included among these parties with respect to its Lake Charles facilities, including the VCM facility we acquired. The estimated cost for investigation and remediation of the estuary is unknown and could be quite costly. Also, Superfund statutes may impose joint and several liability for the cost of investigations and remedial actions on any company that generated the waste, arranged for disposal of the waste, transported the waste to the disposal site, selected the disposal site, or presently or formerly owned, leased or operated the disposal site or a site otherwise contaminated by hazardous substances. Any or all of the

responsible parties may be required to bear all of the costs of cleanup regardless of fault, legality of the original disposal or ownership of the disposal site. Currently, we discharge our wastewater to CONDEA Vista, which has a permit to discharge treated wastewater into the estuary.

CONDEA Vista has agreed to retain responsibility for substantially all environmental liabilities and remediation activity relating to the vinyls business we acquired from it, including the Lake Charles, Louisiana VCM facility. For all matters of environmental contamination that were currently known at the time of acquisition (November 1999), we may make a claim for indemnification at any time; for environmental matters that were then unknown, we must generally make claims for indemnification before November 12, 2009. Further, our agreement with CONDEA Vista provides that CONDEA Vista will be subject to the presumption that all later discovered on-site environmental contamination arose before closing, and is therefore CONDEA Vista's responsibility; this presumption may only be rebutted if CONDEA Vista can show that we caused the environmental contamination by a major, unaddressed release.

At our Lake Charles VCM facility, CONDEA Vista will continue to conduct the ongoing remediation at its expense until November 12, 2009. After November 12, 2009, we will be responsible for remediation costs up to about \$150,000 of expense per year, as well as costs in any year in excess of this annual amount up to an aggregate one-time amount of about \$2.3 million. In the first quarter of 2004, as part of our ongoing assessment of our environmental contingencies, we determined these remediation costs to be probable and estimable and therefore recorded a \$2.7 million accrual to other non-current liabilities.

As for employee and independent contractor exposure claims, CONDEA Vista is responsible for exposures before November 12, 2009, and we are responsible for exposures after November 12, 2009, on a pro rata basis determined by years of employment or service before and after November 12, 1999, by any claimant.

We believe that we are in material compliance with all current environmental laws and regulations. We estimate that any expenses incurred in maintaining compliance with these requirements will not materially affect earnings or cause us to exceed our level of anticipated capital expenditures. However, there can be no assurance that regulatory requirements will not change, and it is not possible to accurately predict the aggregate cost of compliance resulting from any such changes.

Although we are not aware of any significant environmental liabilities associated with Royal Group, should any arise, we would have no third party indemnities for environmental liabilities including liabilities resulting from Royal Group's operations prior to our acquisition of the company.

Employees

As of December 31, 2006, Georgia Gulf had 6,654 full-time employees. We employ approximately 720 employees under collective bargaining agreements that expire at various times from 2007 through 2012. We believe our relationships with our employees are good.

On October 3, 2006, Royal Group employed 7,098 people in its operations located throughout North America and abroad. As of December 31, 2006, 5,617 people were employed by Royal Group, representing a 1,481 person reduction in its workforce since the acquisition of Royal Group by Georgia Gulf, with about 990 attributable to divestitures and about 490 representing headcount reductions.

Properties

We believe current and additional planned capacity will adequately meet anticipated demand requirements.

Chemical Production

The following table sets forth the location of each chemical manufacturing facility we own, the products manufactured at each facility and the approximate production capacity of each, assuming normal plant operations, as of December 31, 2006.

	Location	Products	Annual Capacity
<i>Chlorovinyls</i>	Plaquemine, LA	Chlorine	450 thousand tons
	Plaquemine, LA	Caustic Soda	500 thousand tons
	Plaquemine, LA	VCM	1.6 billion pounds
	Lake Charles, LA (two locations)	VCM	1.5 billion pounds(1)
	Plaquemine, LA	Vinyl Resins	1.2 billion pounds
	Aberdeen, MS	Vinyl Resins	1.0 billion pounds
	Oklahoma City, OK	Vinyl Resins	500 million pounds
	Sarnia, ON	Vinyl Resins	450 million pounds
	Aberdeen, MS	Vinyl Compounds	135 million pounds
	Gallman, MS	Vinyl Compounds	500 million pounds
	Madison, MS	Vinyl Compounds	230 million pounds
	Prairie, MS	Vinyl Compounds	95 million pounds
	Bradford, ON	Vinyl Compounds	129 million pounds
	Vaughan, ON	Vinyl Compounds	300 million pounds
	Woodbridge, ON	Recycled Compounds	70 million pounds
	Bradford, ON	Compound Additives	140 million pounds
	Aberdeen, MS	Plasticizers	22 million pounds
<i>Aromatics</i>	Pasadena, TX	Cumene	1.8 billion pounds
	Plaquemine, LA	Phenol	500 million pounds
	Pasadena, TX	Phenol	160 million pounds(2)
	Plaquemine, LA	Acetone	308 million pounds
	Pasadena, TX	Acetone	100 million pounds(2)

(1) Reflects 100 percent of the production at our owned facility in Lake Charles and our 50 percent share of PHH Monomers 1.15 billion pounds of total VCM capacity.

(2) This phenol/acetone plant is temporarily idled. See Business Temporary Plant Idlings.

As a result of the Royal Group acquisition, we acquired 1.2 billion pounds of vinyl compounds capacity. Included in this capacity are two standalone plants in Bradford and Vaughan, Ontario (see capacities above) as well as 70 million pounds of recycled compounds capacity. The remaining vinyl compounds capacity, an aggregate of 741 million pounds on an annual basis, is operated in conjunction with Royal Group extrusion facilities.

Our chemical manufacturing facilities are located near major water and/or rail transportation terminals, facilitating efficient delivery of raw materials and prompt shipment of finished products. In addition, our chemical operations have a fleet of about 4,082 railcars of which about 593 are owned and the remainder leased pursuant to operating leases with varying terms through the year 2014. The total lease expense for these railcars and other transportation equipment was approximately \$18.3 million for 2006, \$17.9 million for 2005, and \$17.4 million for 2004.

Home Improvement and Buildings Products

The following table sets forth the location of each home improvement and building products manufacturing facility we own or lease and the principal products manufactured at each facility as of December 31, 2006.

	Principal Products	Location
<i>Window and Door Profiles and Mouldings Products</i>	Window and Door Profiles and Mouldings	Woodbridge, ON (7 plants)
	Products and Other Custom Extrusion	Laval, PQ (3 plants 2 leased) St. Laurent, PQ St. Hubert, PQ Boucherville, PQ* McCarren, NV Delmont, PA Everett, WA Winnipeg, MA Marion, VA (2 plants) Bristol, TN Waco, TX*
<i>Outdoor Building Products</i>	Cellular Vinyl Profiles, Trims and Mouldings	Woodbridge, ON*
	Vinyl Siding	Woodbridge, ON Newbern, TN*
	Aluminum Siding Accessories	Concord, ON Ste. Foy, PQ*
	Pipe and Pipe Fittings	Shelby Township, MI Surrey, BC*
	Deck, Fence and Rail and Outdoor Storage	Woodbridge, ON (4 plants)(1) Abbotsford, BC Woodbridge, ON (2 plants)* Milford, IN
	Royal Building Systems(2)	Woodbridge, ON Mexico Colombia

* Leased facility.

(1) One of these plants has ceased operations since December 31, 2006.

(2) All of these plants have ceased operations since December 31, 2006.

Certain of the above facilities are also used as distribution centers. In addition, we operate a number of distribution locations, most of which are leased, to serve our home improvement building products customers, primarily in Canada, which represented a total of about 740,000 square feet as at December 31, 2006.

Other

We lease office space for our principal executive offices in Atlanta, Georgia, and for information services in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Additionally, space is leased for sales and marketing offices in Houston, Texas and for numerous storage terminals throughout the United States and also one storage terminal in the Netherlands.

Substantially all of our facilities are pledged as security under our senior secured credit facility.

Legal Proceedings

During the first quarter of 2007, we voluntarily disclosed possible noncompliance with environmental requirements, including hazardous waste management and disposal requirements, at our Pasadena facility to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). We are currently working with TCEQ to resolve any such possible noncompliance issues. Penalties, if any, for such possible noncompliance may exceed \$100,000. However, we do not expect the cost of any penalties, injunctive relief, or other ordered actions to have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In October 2004 the USEPA notified us that we have been identified as a PRP for a Superfund site in Galveston, Texas. The site is a former industrial waste recycling, treatment and disposal facility. Over one thousand PRPs have been identified by the USEPA. We contributed a relatively small proportion of the total amount of waste shipped to the site. In the notice, the USEPA informed us of the agency's willingness to settle with us and other PRPs that contributed relatively small proportions of the total quantity of waste shipped to the Superfund site. We believe that we can reach a settlement with the USEPA in this matter, and although there can be no assurance, we expect the amount of the settlement to be less than \$100,000.

In August 2004 and January and February 2005, the USEPA conducted environmental investigations of our manufacturing facilities in Aberdeen, Mississippi and Plaquemine, Louisiana, respectively. The USEPA has informed us that it has identified several areas of concern, and has indicated that such areas of concern may, in its view, constitute violations of applicable requirements, thus warranting monetary penalties and possible injunctive relief. In lieu of pursuing such relief through its traditional enforcement process, the USEPA has proposed that the parties enter into negotiations in an effort to reach a global settlement of the areas of concern and that such a global settlement cover our manufacturing facilities at Lake Charles, Louisiana and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma as well. During the second quarter of 2006, we were informed by USEPA that its regional office responsible for Oklahoma and Louisiana desired to pursue resolution of these matters on a separate track from the regional office responsible for Mississippi.

It is likely that any settlement, if achieved, will result in the imposition of monetary penalties, capital expenditures for installation of environmental controls, and/or other relief. We do not know the total cost of monetary penalties, environmental projects, or other relief that would be imposed in any settlement or order. While we expect that such costs will exceed \$100,000, we do not expect that such costs will have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

On October 3, 2006, we acquired Royal Group, which is subject to several pending investigations and pending and threatened lawsuits, including the following:

Royal Group is currently under investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (the RCMP), the Ontario Securities Commission (the OSC) and the SEC regarding its prior public disclosures, including financial and accounting matters. The OSC is also conducting a regulatory investigation of Royal Group, principally in connection with certain related party transactions between Royal Group and Royal St. Kitts Beach Resort Limited, but also in connection with trading in Royal Group's shares.

In October 2005, Royal Group advised the OSC staff, the RCMP and the SEC staff of emails and documents authored by a former finance employee of Royal Group that relate to certain financial accounting and disclosure matters. Royal Group understands that the SEC staff made a referral to the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, in connection with those documents.

Royal Group and certain of its former officers and former Board members are named defendants in two shareholder class action lawsuits pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (instituted in December 2004) and the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (instituted February 24, 2006) brought by Royal Group shareholders and additional suits have been threatened. These cases have been consolidated as *In re Royal Group Technologies Securities Litigation*. These class actions

include allegations of non-disclosure of certain related party transactions and were amended in connection with the matters described in the preceding paragraph.

In March 2007, Royal Group entered into a stipulation and agreement of settlement with the lead and representative plaintiffs in the consolidated cases after a mediation process among the parties. It is a condition to the settlement that the U.S. and Canadian actions be settled contemporaneously. Under the terms of the global settlement, subject to the approval of both the U.S. and Canadian courts, Royal Group paid C\$9 million, or U.S. dollars of \$7.8 million in cash into escrow after execution of the stipulation and agreement. The settlement remains conditioned, among other things, on receipt of all required court approvals. Although the settlement agreement has been entered into among the parties, there can be no assurance at this time that all conditions to the agreement will be satisfied. The settlement contains no admission of wrongdoing by Royal Group or any of the other defendants.

Further, Royal Group is the subject of a criminal investigation being conducted by the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice (the Department of Justice), which focuses on alleged price fixing in the window coverings industry. On April 4, 2007, Royal Windows Coverings (USA) L.P. entered into a settlement agreement with a putative class of direct purchasers of window covering products. The settlement amount is \$2.4 million and the settlement encompasses all sales of window covering products made by Royal Windows and any of its affiliates to the direct purchaser class. The plaintiff class has filed two class actions in federal court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for the purpose of effectuating the settlement. The settlement agreement must be approved by the court in order to become effective. We anticipate that the court will hold its final hearing on whether to approve the settlement in approximately six months.

There can be no assurance that the damages, liabilities and costs we will incur in respect of each of the foregoing investigations, lawsuits or claims related to Royal Group will not exceed the amounts anticipated by us in respect thereof, and to the extent they do, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected in a material respect.

In addition, we are subject to other claims and legal actions that may arise in the ordinary course of business. Except as noted above, there are no material legal proceedings pending or known to be contemplated to which the company is party or to which any of its property is subject.

THE EXCHANGE OFFERS

Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offers

On October 3, 2006, Georgia Gulf sold \$500,000,000 in principal amount of the 9.5% senior notes due 2014 and \$200,000,000 in principal amount of the 10.75% senior subordinated notes in a private placement through placement agents to a limited number of Qualified Institutional Buyers, as defined under the Securities Act of 1933, and to persons outside the United States. In connection with the sale of the outstanding notes, Georgia Gulf, the subsidiary guarantors and the placement agents entered into a registration rights agreement, dated as of October 3, 2006. Under that agreement, we must, among other things, use our best efforts to file with the SEC a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 covering the exchange offers and to cause that registration statement to become effective under that act. Upon the effectiveness of that registration statement, we must also offer each holder of the outstanding notes the opportunity to exchange its securities for an equal principal amount of exchange notes. You are a holder with respect to the exchange offers if you are (1) a person in whose name any outstanding notes are registered on Georgia Gulf's books or (2) any other person who has obtained a properly completed assignment of outstanding notes from the registered holder.

We are making the exchange offers to comply with our obligations under the registration rights agreement. A copy of the registration rights agreement has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

In order to participate in the exchange offers, you must represent to Georgia Gulf, among other things, that:

- the exchange notes being acquired in the exchange offers are being obtained in the ordinary course of business of the person receiving the exchange notes;
- neither you nor any other person is engaging in or intends to engage in a distribution of those exchange notes;
- neither you nor any other person has an arrangement or understanding with any third person to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes; and
- neither you nor any other person is an affiliate of Georgia Gulf. An affiliate is any person who controls or is controlled by or is under common control with Georgia Gulf.

Resale of the Exchange Notes

Based on previous interpretations by the Staff of the SEC set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties, including Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation (available May 13, 1988), Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated (available June 5, 1991), Mary Kay Cosmetics, Inc. (available June 5, 1991), Warnaco, Inc. (available October 11, 1991), and K-III Communications Corp. (available May 14, 1993), we believe that the exchange notes issued in the exchange offers may be offered for resale, resold, and otherwise transferred by you, except if you are an affiliate of Georgia Gulf, without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 if the representations described in Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offers apply to you.

If you tender in the exchange offers with the intention of participating in a distribution of the exchange notes, you cannot rely on the interpretation by the Staff of the SEC as set forth in the Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated no-action letter and other similar letters, and you must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with a secondary resale transaction. In the event that our belief regarding resale is inaccurate, if you transfer exchange notes in violation of the prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 and without

an exemption from registration under the federal securities laws, you may incur liability under these laws. We do not assume or indemnify you against this liability.

The exchange offers are not being made to, nor will we accept surrenders for exchange from, holders of outstanding notes in any jurisdiction in which the exchange offers or the acceptance of the exchange offers would not be in compliance with the securities or blue sky laws of the particular jurisdiction. Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes, where the outstanding notes were acquired by that broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. See Plan of Distribution. In order to facilitate the disposition of exchange notes by broker-dealers participating in the exchange offers, we have agreed, subject to specific conditions, to make this prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, available for delivery by those broker-dealers who have notified us that they intend to satisfy their prospectus delivery obligations under the Securities Act of 1933 after the expiration date of the exchange offers.

Terms of the Exchange Offers

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the applicable letter of transmittal, Georgia Gulf will accept any and all outstanding notes validly tendered and not withdrawn before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the day the exchange offers expire.

As of the date of this prospectus, \$500,000,000 in principal amount of the senior notes are outstanding and \$200,000,000 in principal amount of the senior subordinated notes are outstanding. This prospectus and the letters of transmittal are being sent to all registered holders of the outstanding notes on this date. There will be no fixed record date for determining registered holders of the outstanding notes entitled to participate in the exchange offers; however, holders of the outstanding notes must tender their certificates or cause their outstanding notes to be tendered by book-entry transfer before the expiration date of the exchange offers to participate.

The form and terms of the exchange notes will be the same as the form and terms of the outstanding notes, except that the exchange notes will be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and therefore will not bear legends restricting their transfer. Following consummation of the exchange offers, all rights under the registration rights agreement accorded to holders of outstanding notes, including the right to receive additional incremental interest on the outstanding notes, to the extent and in the circumstances specified in the registration rights agreement, will terminate.

We intend to conduct the exchange offers in accordance with the provisions of the registration rights agreement and applicable federal securities laws. Outstanding notes that are not tendered for exchange in the exchange offers will remain outstanding and will be entitled to the rights set forth in the related indenture. Any outstanding notes not tendered for exchange will not retain any rights under the registration rights agreement and will remain subject to transfer restrictions. See Consequences of Failure to Exchange.

We will be deemed to have accepted validly tendered outstanding notes when, as and if we will have given oral or written notice of our acceptance to the exchange agent. The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders for the purposes of receiving the exchange notes from Georgia Gulf. If any tendered outstanding notes are not accepted for exchange because of an invalid tender, the occurrence of other events set forth in this prospectus, or otherwise, certificates for any unaccepted outstanding notes will be returned, or, in the case of outstanding notes tendered by book-entry transfer, those unaccepted outstanding notes will be credited to an account maintained with DTC, without expense to the tendering holder of those outstanding notes, as promptly as practicable after the expiration date of the exchange offers. See Procedures for Tendering.

Holders who tender outstanding notes in the exchange offers will not be required to pay brokerage commissions or fees or, subject to the instructions in the applicable letter of transmittal, transfer taxes with respect to the exchange pursuant to the exchange offers. We will pay all charges and expenses, other than applicable taxes described below, in connection with the exchange offers. See Fees and Expenses.

Expiration Date; Extensions; Amendments

The expiration date is 5:00 p.m., New York City time on Tuesday, June 19, 2007, unless we, in our sole discretion, extend either exchange offer, in which case the expiration date will be the latest date and time to which such exchange offer is extended. We may, in our sole discretion, extend the expiration date of, or terminate, either exchange offer.

To extend the exchange offers, we must notify the exchange agent by oral or written notice before 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day after the previously scheduled expiration date and make a public announcement of the extension.

We reserve the right:

- to delay accepting any outstanding notes, to extend the exchange offers, or to terminate the exchange offers if any of the conditions set forth below under Conditions are not satisfied by giving oral or written notice of the delay, extension, or termination to the exchange agent; or
- to amend the terms of the exchange offers in any manner consistent with the registration rights agreement.

Any delay in acceptance, extension, termination, or amendment will be followed as promptly as practicable by oral or written notice of the delay to the registered holders of the outstanding notes. If we amend the exchange offers in a manner that constitutes a material change, we will promptly disclose the amendment by means of a prospectus supplement that will be distributed to the registered holders of the outstanding notes, and we will extend the exchange offers for a period of five to ten business days, depending upon the significance of the amendment and the manner of disclosure to the registered holders of the outstanding notes, if the exchange offers would otherwise expire during this period.

Without limiting the manner in which we may choose to make a public announcement of any delay, extension, amendment, or termination of the exchange offers, we will have no obligation to publish, advertise, or otherwise communicate that public announcement, other than by making a timely release to an appropriate news agency.

Upon satisfaction or waiver of all the conditions to the exchange offers, we will accept, promptly after the expiration date of the exchange offers, all outstanding notes properly tendered and will issue the exchange notes promptly after acceptance of the outstanding notes. See Conditions below. For purposes of the exchange offers, we will be deemed to have accepted properly tendered outstanding notes for exchange when, as and if we will have given oral or written notice of our acceptance to the exchange agent.

Conditions

Without regard to other terms of the exchange offers, we will not be required to exchange any exchange notes for any outstanding notes and may terminate either of the exchange offers before the acceptance of any outstanding notes for exchange, if

- any action or proceeding is instituted or threatened in any court or by or before any governmental agency with respect to the exchange offers which, in our reasonable judgment, might materially impair our ability to proceed with the exchange offers;

- the Staff of the SEC proposes, adopts or enacts any law, statute, rule or regulation or issues any interpretation of any existing law, statute, rule or regulation, which, in our reasonable judgment, might materially impair our ability to proceed with the exchange offers; or
- any governmental approval or approval by holders of the outstanding notes has not been obtained, which approval we, in our reasonable judgment, deem necessary for the consummation of the exchange offers.

If we determine that any of these conditions are not satisfied, we may:

- refuse to accept any outstanding notes and return all tendered outstanding notes to the tendering holders, or, in the case of outstanding notes tendered by book-entry transfer, credit those outstanding notes to an account maintained with DTC;
- extend the exchange offers and retain all outstanding notes tendered before the expiration of the exchange offers, subject to the rights of holders who tendered the outstanding notes to withdraw their tendered outstanding notes; or
- waive unsatisfied conditions with respect to the exchange offers and accept all properly tendered outstanding notes that have not been withdrawn. If the waiver constitutes a material change to the exchange offers, we will promptly disclose the waiver by means of a prospectus supplement that will be distributed to the registered holders of the outstanding notes, and we will extend the exchange offers for a period of five to ten business days, depending upon the significance of the waiver and the manner of disclosure to the registered holders of the outstanding notes, if the exchange offers would otherwise expire during this period.

Procedures for Tendering

The exchange agent will make a request to establish accounts with respect to the outstanding notes at DTC for the purposes of the exchange offers. To tender outstanding notes held in book-entry form through DTC, you must transfer your outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account in accordance with DTC's ATOP system. In lieu of delivering a letter of transmittal to the exchange agent, a computer-generated message, in which the holder of the outstanding notes acknowledges and agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal, must be transmitted by DTC on behalf of a holder and received by the exchange agent before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. In all other cases to tender in the exchange offer, you must complete and sign an original or facsimile letter of transmittal, have the signatures on the letter of transmittal guaranteed if required by the letter of transmittal, and send the letter of transmittal to the exchange agent before the expiration date of the exchange offers. In addition:

- certificates for the outstanding notes must be received by the exchange agent, along with the letter of transmittal; or
- you must comply with the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

To be tendered effectively, the exchange agent must receive the letter of transmittal and other required documents at the address set forth below under "Exchange Agent" before the expiration of the exchange offers.

If you tender your outstanding notes and do not withdraw them before the expiration date of the exchange offers, you will be deemed to have an agreement with Georgia Gulf in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the applicable letter of transmittal.

The method of delivery of outstanding notes, the letter of transmittal, and all other required documents to the exchange agent is at your risk. Instead of delivery by mail, it is recommended that you use an overnight or hand delivery service, properly insured. In all cases, sufficient time should be allowed to assure delivery to the exchange agent before the expiration date of the exchange offers. No letter of transmittal or outstanding notes should be sent to Georgia Gulf. You may request your respective brokers, dealers, commercial banks, trust companies, or nominees to effect the above transactions for you.

Any beneficial owner whose outstanding notes are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company, or other nominee and who wishes to tender its outstanding notes should contact the registered holder promptly and instruct that registered holder to tender the outstanding notes on the beneficial owner's behalf. If the beneficial owner wishes to tender its outstanding notes, that owner must, before completing and executing the applicable letter of transmittal and delivering its outstanding notes, either make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the outstanding notes in that owner's name or obtain a properly completed assignment from the registered holder. The transfer of registered ownership of outstanding notes may take considerable time.

Signatures on a letter of transmittal or a notice of withdrawal, as the case may be, must be guaranteed by an eligible institution unless the outstanding notes tendered pursuant to that letter are tendered:

- by a registered holder who has not completed the box entitled "Special Payment Instructions" or "Special Delivery Instructions" on the letter of transmittal, or
- for the account of an eligible institution.

In the event that signatures on a letter of transmittal or a notice of withdrawal, as the case may be, are required to be guaranteed, each of the following is deemed an eligible institution:

- a member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.;

- a commercial bank;
- a trust company having an office or correspondent in the United States; or
- an eligible guarantor institution as provided by Rule 17Ad-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

If a letter of transmittal is signed by a person other than the registered holder of any outstanding notes, the outstanding notes must be endorsed or accompanied by a properly completed bond power, signed by the registered holder as his, her or its name appears on the outstanding notes.

If trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, attorneys-in-fact, officers of corporations or others acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity sign a letter of transmittal or any outstanding notes or bond power, those persons should so indicate when signing, and evidence satisfactory to us of their authority to so act must be submitted with the letter of transmittal, unless we waive that requirement.

We will determine all questions as to the validity, form, eligibility, including time of receipt, acceptance of tendered outstanding notes, and withdrawal of tendered outstanding notes, in our sole discretion. All of these determinations by us will be final and binding. We reserve the absolute right to reject any and all outstanding notes not properly tendered or any outstanding notes our acceptance of which would, in the opinion of our counsel, be unlawful. We also reserve the right to waive any defects, irregularities or conditions of tender as to particular outstanding notes. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offers, including the instructions in the letter of transmittal will be final and binding on all parties. Unless waived, any defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of outstanding notes must be cured within the time we determine. Although we intend to notify holders of outstanding notes of defects or irregularities with respect to tenders of outstanding notes, neither we nor the exchange agent, or any other person, will incur any liability for failure to give this notification. Tendere of outstanding notes will not be deemed to have been made until defects or irregularities have been cured or waived. Any outstanding notes received by the exchange agent that are not properly tendered and as to which the defects or irregularities have not been cured or waived will be returned by the exchange agent to the tendering holders of outstanding notes, unless otherwise provided in the letter of transmittal, as soon as practicable following the expiration date of the exchange offers.

In addition, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to purchase or make offers for any outstanding notes that remain outstanding after the expiration date of the exchange offers or, as set forth above under Conditions, to terminate either of the exchange offers and, to the extent permitted by applicable law and the terms of our agreements relating to our outstanding indebtedness, purchase outstanding notes in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions, or otherwise. The terms of any purchases or offers could differ from the terms of the exchange offers.

If the holder of outstanding notes is a broker-dealer participating in the exchange offers that will receive exchange notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes that were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, that broker-dealer will be required to acknowledge in the letter of transmittal that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange notes and otherwise agree to comply with the procedures described above under Resale of the Exchange Notes ; however, by so acknowledging and delivering a prospectus, that broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933.

In all cases, issuance of exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offers will be made only after timely receipt by the exchange agent of certificates for the outstanding notes or a timely confirmation of book-entry transfer of outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal, and all other required documents. If any tendered outstanding notes are not accepted for any reason set forth in the terms and conditions of the exchange offers or if outstanding notes are submitted for a greater principal amount of outstanding notes than the holder of

outstanding notes desires to exchange, the unaccepted or portion of non-exchanged outstanding notes will be returned as promptly as practicable after the expiration or termination of the exchange offers, or, in the case of outstanding notes tendered by book-entry transfer into the exchange agent's account at DTC pursuant to the book-entry transfer procedures described below, the unaccepted or portion of non-exchanged outstanding notes will be credited to an account maintained with DTC, without expense to the tendering holder of outstanding notes.

Holders of outstanding notes who are unable to deliver confirmation of the book-entry tender of their outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at the book-entry transfer facility or all other documents required by the applicable letter of transmittal to the exchange agent on or prior to the expiration date must tender their outstanding notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

Holders who wish to tender their outstanding notes whose outstanding notes are not immediately available or who cannot deliver their outstanding notes, the applicable letter of transmittal, or any other required documents to the exchange agent or comply with the ATOP procedures before the expiration date, may effect a tender if:

- the tender is made through an eligible institution;
- before the expiration date of the exchange offers, the exchange agent receives from the eligible institution a properly completed and duly executed notice of guaranteed delivery, by facsimile transmission, mail or hand delivery, setting forth the name and address of the holder, the certificate number(s) of the outstanding notes and the principal amount of outstanding notes tendered and stating that the tender is being made by that notice and guaranteeing that, within three New York Stock Exchange trading days after the expiration date of the exchange offers, the applicable letter of transmittal, together with the certificate(s) representing the outstanding notes in proper form for transfer or a confirmation of book-entry transfer, as the case may be, and any other documents required by the letter of transmittal will be deposited by the eligible institution with the exchange agent; and
- the exchange agent receives the properly completed and executed letter of transmittal, as well as the certificate(s) representing all tendered outstanding notes in proper form for transfer and other documents required by the letter of transmittal within three New York Stock Exchange trading days after the expiration date of the exchange offers.

Upon request to the exchange agent, a notice of guaranteed delivery will be sent to holders who wish to tender their outstanding notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures set forth above.

Withdrawal of Tenders

Except as otherwise provided, tenders of outstanding notes may be withdrawn at any time before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of the exchange offers.

To withdraw a tender of outstanding notes in the exchange offers, a written or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal must be received by the exchange agent or you must comply with the appropriate procedures of the ATOP system.

Any notice of withdrawal must:

- specify the name of the person having deposited the outstanding notes to be withdrawn;
- identify the outstanding notes to be withdrawn;

- be signed by the holder in the same manner as the original signature on the letter of transmittal by which the outstanding notes were tendered or be accompanied by documents of transfer sufficient to have the exchange agent register the transfer of the outstanding notes in the name of the person withdrawing the tender; and
- specify the name in which any outstanding notes are to be registered, if different from that of the person who deposited the outstanding notes to be withdrawn.

We will determine all questions as to the validity, form, and eligibility of the notices, which determination will be final and binding on all parties. Any outstanding notes so withdrawn will be deemed not to have been validly tendered for purposes of the exchange offers, and no exchange notes will be issued with respect to those outstanding notes unless the outstanding notes so withdrawn are validly re-tendered.

Any outstanding notes that have been tendered but that are not accepted for payment will be returned to the holder of those outstanding notes, or in the case of outstanding notes tendered by book-entry transfer, will be credited to an account maintained with DTC, without cost to the holder as soon as practicable after withdrawal, rejection of tender or termination of the exchange offers. Properly withdrawn outstanding notes may be re-tendered by following one of the procedures described above under

Procedures for Tendering at any time before the expiration date of the exchange offers.

Termination of Registration Rights

All rights given to holders of outstanding notes under the registration rights agreement will terminate upon the consummation of the exchange offers, except with respect to our duty:

- to keep the registration statement effective until the closing of the exchange offers, and
- to provide copies of the latest version of this prospectus to any broker-dealer that requests copies of this prospectus for use in connection with any resale by that broker-dealer of exchange notes received for its own account in the exchange offers in exchange for outstanding notes acquired for its own account as a result of market-making or other trading activities, subject to the conditions described above under Resale of the Exchange Notes.

Exchange Agent

La Salle Bank National Association has been appointed exchange agent for the exchange offers. Questions and requests for assistance, requests for additional copies of this prospectus or the letters of transmittal, and requests for copies of the notice of guaranteed delivery with respect to the outstanding notes, should be addressed to the exchange agent as follows:

By Hand or Overnight Courier:

LaSalle Bank N.A.
135 S. LaSalle Street
Suite 1560
Chicago, Illinois 60603

By Registered or Certified Mail:

LaSalle Bank N.A.
135 S. LaSalle Street
Suite 1560
Chicago, Illinois 60603

By Telephone (to confirm receipt of facsimile): (312) 904-2226

By Facsimile (for eligible institutions only): (312) 904-4018

Fees and Expenses

We will pay the expenses of soliciting tenders in connection with the exchange offers. The principal solicitation is being made by mail; however, additional solicitation may be made by telecopier, telephone, or in person by officers and regular employees of Georgia Gulf and its affiliates.

We have not retained any dealer-manager in connection with the exchange offers and will not make any payments to broker-dealers or others soliciting acceptances of the exchange offers. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and will reimburse the exchange agent for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the exchange offers.

We will pay all transfer taxes, if any, applicable to the exchange of the outstanding notes for exchange notes. The tendering holder of outstanding notes, however, will pay applicable taxes if certificates representing outstanding notes not tendered or accepted for exchange are to be delivered to, or are to be issued in the name of, any person other than the registered holder of outstanding notes tendered, or:

- if tendered, the certificates representing outstanding notes are registered in the name of any person other than the person signing the letter of transmittal, or
- if a transfer tax is imposed for any reason other than the exchange of the outstanding notes in the exchange offers.

If satisfactory evidence of payment of the transfer taxes or exemption from payment of transfer taxes is not submitted with the letter of transmittal, the amount of the transfer taxes will be billed directly to the tendering holder and the exchange notes need not be delivered until the transfer taxes are paid.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

Participation in the exchange offers is voluntary. Holders of the outstanding notes are urged to consult their financial and tax advisors in making their own decisions on what action to take.

Outstanding notes that are not exchanged for the exchange notes in the exchange offers will not retain any rights under the registration rights agreement and will remain restricted securities for purposes of the federal securities laws. Accordingly, the outstanding notes may not be offered, sold, pledged, or otherwise transferred except:

- to us;
- to a Qualified Institutional Buyer, within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, purchasing for its own account or for the account of a qualified institutional buyer in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A;
- in a sale outside the United States within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933;
- pursuant to Rule 144;
- to Institutional Accredited Investors purchasing a minimum principal amount of the notes of \$250,000 in a transaction exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, provided certain conditions are met; or
- under an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933;

and in each case, in accordance with all other applicable securities laws.

Accounting Treatment

For accounting purposes, we will recognize no gain or loss as a result of the exchange offers. The exchange notes will be recorded at the same carrying value as the outstanding notes, as reflected in our accounting records on the date of the exchange. The expenses of the exchange offers will be amortized over the remaining term of the exchange notes.

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion summarizes certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the exchange of the outstanding notes for exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offers. This summary applies only to those persons holding outstanding notes and exchange notes as capital assets and does not address considerations that may be relevant to you if you are an investor that is subject to special tax rules, such as a bank, thrift, real estate investment trust, regulated investment company, insurance company, dealer in securities or currencies, trader in securities or commodities that elects mark to market treatment, a person that holds outstanding notes or exchange notes as a position in a straddle, conversion or other integrated transaction, tax-exempt organization, partnership or other entity classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, certain former citizens and residents, a person who is liable for the alternative minimum tax, or a person whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. If an entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds the notes, the tax treatment of a partner generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you own an interest in such an entity, you should consult your tax advisor. In addition, this discussion does not describe any tax consequences arising out of the tax laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction, or any possible applicability of U.S. federal gift or estate tax.

This summary is based on laws, regulations, rulings and decisions now in effect, all of which may change. Any change could apply retroactively and could affect the continued validity of this summary.

You should consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of purchasing or holding outstanding notes and exchange notes, including the relevance to your particular situation of the considerations discussed below, as well as the relevance to your particular situation of state, local, foreign or other tax laws.

The exchange of outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offers generally will not constitute a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, (1) you will not recognize taxable gain or loss as a result of exchanging your outstanding notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer; (2) the holding period of your exchange notes will include the holding period of your outstanding notes; and (3) the tax basis of the exchange notes you receive will be the same as the tax basis of your outstanding notes.

THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH DOES NOT DESCRIBE ALL OF THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY BE RELEVANT TO A HOLDER IN LIGHT OF ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES OR TO HOLDERS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL RULES. IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING AN EXCHANGE OF YOUR OUTSTANDING NOTES FOR THE EXCHANGE NOTES, YOU ARE URGED TO CONSULT YOUR OWN TAX ADVISOR(S) CONCERNING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR FOREIGN LAWS OF SUCH AN EXCHANGE.

DESCRIPTION OF SENIOR NOTES

You can find the definitions of certain terms used in this description under the subheading *Certain Definitions*. In this description, the term *GGC*, *we*, *us* and *our* refers only to Georgia Gulf Corporation and not to any of its subsidiaries. The term *senior notes* refers to the 9.5% senior notes due 2014.

The original senior notes were, and the exchange senior notes will be, issued under an indenture among GGC, the Guarantors and LaSalle Bank N.A., as trustee. The terms of the original senior notes and the exchange senior notes include those stated in the senior indenture and those made part of the senior indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.

The following description is a summary of the material provisions of the senior indenture. It does not restate the agreement in its entirety. We urge you to read the senior indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as holders of the senior notes. Copies of the senior indenture are available as set forth below under *Additional Information*. Certain defined terms used in this description but not defined below under *Certain Definitions* have the meanings assigned to them in the senior indenture.

The registered holder of a senior note will be treated as the owner of it for all purposes. Only registered holders will have rights under the senior indenture.

The form and terms of the exchange senior notes are the same in all material respects as the form and terms of the original senior notes, except that the exchange senior notes will have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and, therefore, will not bear legends restricting their transfer. The original senior notes have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and are subject to certain transfer restrictions.

Brief Description of the Senior Notes and the Senior Note Guarantees

The Senior Notes

GGC issued the original senior notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$500.0 million. The \$500.0 million principal amount of the exchange senior notes offered in exchange for the original senior notes will be identical to the original notes (except for transfer restrictions applicable to the original senior notes). For purposes of this *Description of Senior Notes*, references to the senior notes include the original senior notes and the exchange senior notes, unless otherwise indicated.

The senior notes:

- are general unsecured obligations of GGC;
- are *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured senior Indebtedness of GGC, including the 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ % Notes;
- are senior in right of payment to any future subordinated Indebtedness of GGC, including the Senior Subordinated Notes; and
- are unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantors on a senior unsecured basis.

However, the senior notes are effectively subordinated to all borrowings under GGC's Credit Agreement, which is secured by substantially all of the assets of GGC and the Guarantors. See *Risk Factors* *Risk Factors Relating to the Exchange Notes* Your right to receive payments on the exchange notes is effectively subordinated to the rights of our existing and future secured creditors, including the lenders under our senior secured credit facility. Further, the guarantees of the exchange notes are effectively

subordinated to all of the guarantors' existing and future secured indebtedness, including the guarantors' guarantees of our senior secured credit facility.

The Senior Note Guarantees

The senior notes are guaranteed by each of GGC's current Domestic Subsidiaries that guarantees the U.S. dollar obligations of GGC under the Credit Agreement. GGC's Receivables Entity and Foreign Subsidiaries will not guarantee the notes. In addition, several of our Canadian Subsidiaries that do not guarantee the senior notes are borrowers and guarantors under our senior secured credit facility. As of March 31, 2007, our non-guarantor Subsidiaries had a total of approximately \$767.1 million of liabilities, all of which were structurally senior to the senior notes.

Each guarantee of the senior notes:

- is a general unsecured obligation of the Guarantor;
- is *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured senior Indebtedness of that Guarantor, including its guarantee of the 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ % Notes; and
- is senior in right of payment to any future senior subordinated Indebtedness of that Guarantor, including Guarantees of the Senior Subordinated Notes.

Not all of our Subsidiaries guarantee the senior notes. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of these non-guarantor Subsidiaries, the non-guarantor Subsidiaries will pay the holders of their debt and their trade creditors before they will be able to distribute any of their assets to us. The non-guarantor Subsidiaries generated 22.9% of our consolidated revenues in the quarter ended March 31, 2007, and held 46.5% of our consolidated assets as of March 31, 2007.

As of the date hereof, all of our Subsidiaries are Restricted Subsidiaries. However, under the circumstances described below under the caption "Certain Covenants - Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries," we will be permitted to designate certain of our Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries. Our Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not be subject to any of the restrictive covenants in the senior indenture. Our Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not guarantee the senior notes.

Principal, Maturity and Interest

GGC issued the original senior notes on October 3, 2006, in an initial aggregate principal amount of \$500.0 million. GGC is offering to exchange the original senior notes for a like principal amount of exchange senior notes. GGC may issue additional senior notes under the senior indenture from time to time after this offering. Any issuance of additional senior notes is subject to all of the covenants in the senior indenture, including the covenant described below under the caption "Certain Covenants - Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock." The senior notes and any additional senior notes subsequently issued under the senior indenture will be treated as a single class for all purposes under the senior indenture, including, without limitation, waivers, amendments, redemptions and offers to purchase. GGC will issue senior notes in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The senior notes will mature on October 15, 2014.

Interest on the senior notes will accrue at the rate of 9.5% per annum and will be payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15. Interest on overdue principal and interest, if any, on the senior notes will accrue at a rate that is 1% higher than the then applicable interest rate on the senior notes. GGC will make each interest payment to the holders of record on the immediately preceding April 1 and October 1.

Interest on the senior notes will accrue from the date of original issuance or, if interest has already been paid, from the date it was most recently paid. Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Methods of Receiving Payments on the Senior Notes

If a holder of senior notes has given wire transfer instructions to GGC, GGC will pay all principal, interest and premium, if any, on that holder's senior notes in accordance with those instructions. All other payments on the senior notes will be made at the office or agency of the paying agent and registrar unless GGC elects to make interest payments by check mailed to the senior noteholders at their address set forth in the register of holders.

Paying Agent and Registrar for the Senior Notes

The trustee acts as paying agent and registrar. GGC may change the paying agent or registrar without prior notice to the holders of the senior notes, and GGC or any of its Subsidiaries may act as paying agent or registrar.

Transfer and Exchange

A holder may transfer or exchange senior notes in accordance with the provisions of the senior indenture. The registrar and the trustee may require a holder, among other things, to furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents in connection with a transfer of senior notes. Holders will be required to pay all taxes due on transfer. GGC will not be required to transfer or exchange any senior note selected for redemption. Also, GGC will not be required to transfer or exchange any senior note for a period of 15 days before a selection of senior notes to be redeemed.

Senior Note Guarantees

The senior notes are guaranteed by each of GGC's current and future Domestic Subsidiaries that incurs or guarantees any Indebtedness under Credit Facilities then outstanding; *provided* that no Receivables Entity will be required to become a Guarantor at any time. These Senior Note Guarantees will be joint and several obligations of the Guarantors. The obligations of each Guarantor under its Senior Note Guarantee will be limited as necessary to prevent that Senior Note Guarantee from constituting a fraudulent conveyance under applicable law. See Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to the Exchange Notes Federal and state statutes may allow courts, under specific circumstances, to void the exchange notes and the guarantees and require noteholders to return payments received from us or the guarantors.

A Guarantor may not sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets to, or consolidate with or merge with or into (whether or not such Guarantor is the surviving Person) another Person, other than GGC or another Guarantor, unless:

- (1) immediately after giving effect to that transaction, no Default exists; and
- (2) either:
 - (a) the Person acquiring the property in any such sale or disposition or the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger assumes all the obligations of that Guarantor under the senior indenture and its Senior Note Guarantee pursuant to a supplemental indenture satisfactory to the trustee; or
 - (b) the Net Proceeds of such sale or other disposition are applied in accordance with the applicable provisions of the senior indenture.

The Senior Note Guarantee of a Guarantor will be released:

- (1) in connection with any sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of that Guarantor (including by way of merger or consolidation) to a Person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the Asset Sale provisions of the senior indenture;
- (2) in connection with any sale or other disposition of all of the Capital Stock of that Guarantor to a Person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the Asset Sale provisions of the senior indenture;
- (3) if GGC designates any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary in accordance with the applicable provisions of the senior indenture;
- (4) upon legal defeasance or satisfaction and discharge of the senior indenture as provided below under the captions Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance and Satisfaction and Discharge; or
- (5) upon the contemporaneous release of such Guarantor's Guarantee of all Obligations under Credit Facilities of GGC and its Domestic Subsidiaries then outstanding.

See Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales.

Optional Redemption

At any time prior to October 15, 2009, GGC may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of senior notes issued under the senior indenture at a redemption price of 109.5% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings; *provided* that:

- (1) at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of senior notes originally issued under the senior indenture (excluding senior notes held by GGC and its Subsidiaries) remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption; and
- (2) the redemption occurs within 60 days of the date of the closing of such Equity Offering.

At any time prior to October 15, 2010, GGC may also redeem all or a part of the senior notes, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the senior notes redeemed plus the Applicable Premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption (the *Redemption Date*), subject to the rights of holders of senior notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date.

Except pursuant to the preceding two paragraphs, the senior notes will not be redeemable at GGC's option prior to October 15, 2010.

On or after October 15, 2010, GGC may redeem all or a part of the senior notes, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the senior notes redeemed, to the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on October 15 of the years indicated below, subject to the rights of holders of senior notes on the relevant record date to receive interest on the relevant interest payment date:

Year	Percentage
2010	104.750 %
2011	102.375 %
2012 and thereafter	100.000 %

Unless GGC defaults in the payment of the redemption price, interest will cease to accrue on the senior notes or portions thereof called for redemption on the applicable redemption date.

Mandatory Redemption

GGC is not required to make mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the senior notes.

Repurchase at the Option of Holders

Change of Control

If a Change of Control occurs, each holder of senior notes will have the right to require GGC to repurchase all or any part (equal to \$2,000 or an integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof) of that holder's senior notes pursuant to a Change of Control Offer on the terms set forth in the senior indenture. In the Change of Control Offer, GGC will offer a Change of Control Payment in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of senior notes repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the senior notes repurchased to the date of purchase, subject to the rights of holders of senior notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date. Within ten days following any Change of Control, GGC will mail a notice to each holder describing the transaction or transactions that constitute the Change of Control and offering to repurchase senior notes on the Change of Control Payment Date specified in the notice, which date will be no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed, pursuant to the procedures required by the senior indenture and described in such notice. GGC will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with the repurchase of the senior notes as a result of a Change of Control. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Change of Control provisions of the senior indenture, GGC will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Change of Control provisions of the senior indenture by virtue of such compliance.

On the Change of Control Payment Date, GGC will, to the extent lawful:

- (1) accept for payment all senior notes or portions of senior notes properly tendered pursuant to the Change of Control Offer;
- (2) deposit with the paying agent an amount equal to the Change of Control Payment in respect of all senior notes or portions of senior notes properly tendered; and
- (3) deliver or cause to be delivered to the trustee the senior notes properly accepted together with an officers certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of senior notes or portions of senior notes being purchased by GGC.

The paying agent will promptly mail to each holder of senior notes properly tendered the Change of Control Payment for such senior notes, and the trustee will promptly authenticate and mail (or cause to be transferred by book entry) to each holder a new senior note equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of the senior notes surrendered, if any. GGC will publicly announce the results of the Change of Control Offer on or as soon as practicable after the Change of Control Payment Date.

The provisions described above that require GGC to make a Change of Control Offer following a Change of Control will be applicable whether or not any other provisions of the senior indenture are applicable. Except as described above with respect to a Change of Control, the senior indenture does not contain provisions that permit the holders of the senior notes to require that GGC repurchase or redeem the senior notes in the event of a takeover, recapitalization or similar transaction.

GGC will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer upon a Change of Control if (1) a third party makes the Change of Control Offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the senior indenture applicable to a Change of Control Offer made by GGC and purchases all senior notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under the Change of Control Offer, or (2) notice of redemption has been given pursuant to the senior indenture as described above under the caption *Optional Redemption*, unless and until there is a default in payment of the applicable redemption price.

The definition of Change of Control includes a phrase relating to the direct or indirect sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of GGC and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase *substantially all*, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of senior notes to require GGC to repurchase its senior notes as a result of a sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of less than all of the assets of GGC and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole to another Person or group may be uncertain.

Asset Sales

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, consummate an Asset Sale unless:

- (1) GGC (or the Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) receives consideration at the time of the Asset Sale at least equal to the Fair Market Value of the assets or Equity Interests issued or sold or otherwise disposed of; and
- (2) at least 75% of the consideration received in the Asset Sale by GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary is in the form of cash or Cash Equivalents. For purposes of this provision, each of the following will be deemed to be cash:
 - (a) any liabilities, as shown on GGC's most recent consolidated balance sheet, of GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than contingent liabilities and liabilities that are by their terms subordinated to the senior notes or any Senior Note Guarantee) that are assumed by the transferee of any such assets pursuant to a customary novation agreement that releases GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary from further liability;
 - (b) any securities, notes or other obligations received by GGC or any such Restricted Subsidiary from such transferee that are contemporaneously, subject to ordinary settlement periods, converted by GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary into cash, to the extent of the cash received in that conversion; and
 - (c) any stock or assets of the kind referred to in clauses (2) or (4) of the next paragraph.

Within 360 days after the receipt of any Net Proceeds from an Asset Sale, GGC (or the applicable Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) may apply such Net Proceeds:

- (1) to repay, prepay or purchase Indebtedness and other Obligations (other than Disqualified Stock, Indebtedness of GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary that is contractually subordinated to the senior notes or any Senior Note Guarantee or any intercompany Indebtedness between or among GGC and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries) and, if the Indebtedness repaid is revolving credit Indebtedness under a Credit Facility, to correspondingly reduce commitments with respect thereto; *provided*, that GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary will not be required to reduce the related commitments to an aggregate principal amount less than \$400.0 million;
- (2) to acquire all or substantially all of the assets of, or any Capital Stock of, another Permitted Business, if, after giving effect to any such acquisition of Capital Stock, the Permitted Business is or becomes a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC;
- (3) to make a capital expenditure; or
- (4) to acquire other assets that are not classified as current assets under GAAP and that are used or useful in a Permitted Business.

Pending the final application of any Net Proceeds, GGC may temporarily reduce revolving credit borrowings or otherwise invest the Net Proceeds in any manner that is not prohibited by the senior indenture.

Any Net Proceeds from Asset Sales that are not applied or invested as provided in the second paragraph of this section will constitute *Excess Proceeds*. When the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds exceeds \$50.0 million, within five days thereof, GGC will make an Asset Sale Offer to all holders of senior notes and all holders of other Indebtedness that is *pari passu* with the senior notes containing provisions similar to those set forth in the senior indenture with respect to offers to purchase or redeem with the proceeds of sales of assets to purchase the maximum principal amount of senior notes and such other *pari passu* Indebtedness that may be purchased out of the Excess Proceeds. The offer price in any Asset Sale Offer will be equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase, and will be payable in cash. If any Excess Proceeds remain after consummation of an Asset Sale Offer, GGC may use those Excess Proceeds for any purpose not otherwise prohibited by the senior indenture. If the aggregate principal amount of senior notes and other *pari passu* Indebtedness tendered into such Asset Sale Offer exceeds the amount of Excess Proceeds, the trustee will select the senior notes and such other *pari passu* Indebtedness to be purchased on a *pro rata* basis. Upon completion of each Asset Sale Offer, the amount of Excess Proceeds will be reset at zero.

GGC will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with each repurchase of senior notes pursuant to an Asset Sale Offer. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Asset Sale provisions of the senior indenture, GGC will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Asset Sale provisions of the senior indenture by virtue of such compliance.

The agreements governing GGC's other Indebtedness contain, and future agreements may contain, prohibitions of certain events, including events that would constitute a Change of Control or an Asset Sale and including repurchases of or other prepayments in respect of the senior notes. The exercise by the holders of senior notes of their right to require GGC to repurchase the senior notes upon a Change of Control or an Asset Sale could cause a default under these other agreements, even if the Change of Control or Asset Sale itself does not, due to the financial effect of such repurchases on GGC. In the event a Change of Control or Asset Sale occurs at a time when GGC is prohibited from purchasing senior notes,

GGC could seek the consent of its other lenders and noteholders to the purchase of senior notes or could attempt to refinance the borrowings that contain such prohibition. If GGC does not obtain a consent or repay those borrowings, GGC will remain prohibited from purchasing senior notes. In that case, GGC's failure to purchase tendered senior notes would constitute an Event of Default under the senior indenture which could, in turn, constitute a default under the other Indebtedness. Finally, GGC's ability to pay cash to the holders of senior notes upon a repurchase may be limited by GGC's then existing financial resources. See Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to the Exchange Notes We may not be able to raise the funds necessary to finance the change of control offer required by the indentures.

Selection and Notice

If less than all of the senior notes are to be redeemed at any time, the trustee will select senior notes for redemption on a *pro rata* basis (or, in the case of senior notes issued in global form as discussed under Book-Entry; Certificated Notes, based on a method that most nearly approximates a *pro rata* selection as the trustee deems fair and appropriate) unless otherwise required by law or applicable stock exchange requirements.

No senior notes of \$2,000 or less can be redeemed in part. Notices of redemption will be mailed by first class mail at least 30 but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of senior notes to be redeemed at its registered address, except that redemption notices may be mailed more than 60 days prior to a redemption date if the notice is issued in connection with a defeasance of the senior notes or a satisfaction and discharge of the senior indenture. Notices of redemption may not be conditional.

If any senior note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption that relates to that senior note will state the portion of the principal amount of that senior note that is to be redeemed. A new senior note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of the original senior note will be issued in the name of the holder of notes upon cancellation of the original senior note. Senior notes called for redemption become due on the date fixed for redemption. On and after the redemption date, interest ceases to accrue on senior notes or portions of senior notes called for redemption.

Certain Covenants

Changes in Covenants When Senior Notes Rated Investment Grade

If on any date following the date of the senior indenture:

(1) the senior notes are rated Baa3 or better by Moody's and BBB- or better by S&P (or, if either such entity ceases to rate the senior notes for reasons outside of the control of GGC, the equivalent investment grade credit rating from any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization within the meaning of Rule 15c3-1(c)(2)(vi)(F) under the Exchange Act selected by GGC as a replacement agency); and

(2) no Default shall have occurred and be continuing,

then, beginning on that day and subject to the provisions of the following paragraph, the covenants specifically listed under the following captions in this prospectus will be suspended:

- (1) Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales ;
- (2) Restricted Payments ;
- (3) Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock ;
- (4) Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Subsidiaries ;
- (5) Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries ;

- (6) Transactions with Affiliates ; and
- (7) clause (4) of the covenant described below under the caption Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets.

During any period that the foregoing covenants have been suspended, GGC's Board of Directors may not designate any of its Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries pursuant to the covenant described below under the caption Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries or the second paragraph of the definition of Unrestricted Subsidiary.

There can be no assurance that the senior notes will ever achieve an investment grade rating or that any such rating will be maintained.

Restricted Payments

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly:

- (1) declare or pay any dividend or make any other payment or distribution on account of GGC's or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries' Equity Interests (including, without limitation, any payment in connection with any merger or consolidation involving GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries) or to the direct or indirect holders of GGC's or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries' Equity Interests in their capacity as such (other than dividends or distributions payable in Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of GGC and other than dividends or distributions payable to GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC);
- (2) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire or retire for value (including, without limitation, in connection with any merger or consolidation involving GGC) any Equity Interests of GGC or any direct or indirect parent of GGC held by Persons other than GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (3) make any payment on or with respect to, or purchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire or retire for value any Indebtedness of GGC or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated to the senior notes or to any Senior Note Guarantee (excluding any intercompany Indebtedness between or among GGC and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries), except a payment of interest or principal at the Stated Maturity thereof; or
- (4) make any Restricted Investment (all such payments and other actions set forth in these clauses (1) through (4) above being collectively referred to as Restricted Payments),

unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such Restricted Payment:

- (1) no Default has occurred and is continuing or would occur as a consequence of such Restricted Payment;
- (2) GGC would, at the time of such Restricted Payment and after giving pro forma effect thereto as if such Restricted Payment had been made at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period, have been permitted to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Consolidated Coverage Ratio test set forth in the first paragraph of the covenant described below under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock ; and
- (3) such Restricted Payment, together with the aggregate amount of all other Restricted Payments made by GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries since the date of the senior indenture (excluding Restricted Payments permitted by clauses (2) through (14) of the next succeeding paragraph), is less than the sum, without duplication, of:

- (a) 50% of the Consolidated Net Income of GGC for the period (taken as one accounting period) from October 1, 2006, to the end of GGC's most recently ended fiscal quarter for which internal financial statements are available at the time of such Restricted Payment (or, if such Consolidated Net Income for such period is a deficit, less 100% of such deficit); plus
- (b) 100% of the aggregate net cash proceeds received by GGC since the date of the senior indenture as a contribution to its common equity capital or from the issue or sale of Equity Interests of GGC (other than Disqualified Stock) or from the issue or sale of convertible or exchangeable Disqualified Stock or convertible or exchangeable debt securities of GGC that have been converted into or exchanged for such Equity Interests (other than Equity Interests (or Disqualified Stock or debt securities) sold to a Subsidiary of GGC); plus
- (c) without duplication, the amount by which Indebtedness of GGC or its Restricted Subsidiaries is reduced on GGC's balance sheet upon the conversion or exchange (other than by a Subsidiary of GGC) subsequent to the date of the senior indenture of any Indebtedness of GGC or its Restricted Subsidiaries into or for Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of GGC (less the amount of any cash, or the fair market value of any other property, distributed by GGC upon such conversion or exchange); plus
- (d) to the extent that any Restricted Investment that was made after the date of the senior indenture is sold for cash or otherwise liquidated or repaid for cash, the lesser of (i) the cash return of capital with respect to such Restricted Investment (less the cost of disposition, if any) and (ii) the initial amount of such Restricted Investment; plus
- (e) to the extent that any Unrestricted Subsidiary of GGC designated as such after the date of the senior indenture is redesignated as a Restricted Subsidiary after the date of the senior indenture, the lesser of (i) the Fair Market Value of GGC's Investment in such Subsidiary as of the date of such redesignation or (ii) such Fair Market Value as of the date on which such Subsidiary was originally designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary after the date of the senior indenture; plus
- (f) 50% of any dividends received by GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC after the date of the senior indenture from an Unrestricted Subsidiary of GGC, to the extent that such dividends were not otherwise included in the Consolidated Net Income of GGC for such period.

The preceding provisions will not prohibit:

- (1) the payment of any dividend or the consummation of any irrevocable redemption within 60 days after the date of declaration of the dividend or giving of the redemption notice, as the case may be, if at the date of declaration or notice, the dividend or redemption payment would have complied with the provisions of the senior indenture;
- (2) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, the making of any Restricted Payment in exchange for, or out of the net cash proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale (other than to a Subsidiary of GGC) of, Equity Interests of GGC (other than Disqualified Stock) or from the substantially concurrent contribution of common equity capital to GGC; provided that the amount of any such net cash proceeds that are utilized for any such Restricted Payment will be excluded from clause (3)(b) of the preceding paragraph;
- (3) the repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of Indebtedness of GGC or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated to the senior notes or

to any Senior Note Guarantee with the net cash proceeds from a substantially concurrent incurrence of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness;

- (4) the payment of any dividend (or, in the case of any partnership or limited liability company, any similar distribution) by a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC to the holders of its Equity Interests on a pro rata basis;
- (5) the repurchase of Equity Interests deemed to occur upon the exercise of stock options to the extent such Equity Interests represent a portion of the exercise price of those stock options;
- (6) the declaration and payment of regularly scheduled or accrued dividends to holders of any class or series of Disqualified Stock of GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC issued on or after the date of the senior indenture in accordance with the Consolidated Coverage Ratio test described below under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock ;
- (7) any Qualified Receivables Transaction (including transfers of Receivables between GGC or any of its Subsidiaries and any Receivables Entity, transfers by any Receivables Entity to any other Person and payments of amounts pursuant to such Qualified Receivables Transaction) and any distribution or payment of purchase price, commissions, discounts, yield and other fees and charges incurred in connection with any transaction (including, without limitation, any Qualified Receivables Transaction) pursuant to which GGC or any of its Subsidiaries may sell, convey or otherwise transfer or grant a security interest in any Receivables or Related Assets of the type specified in the definition of Qualified Receivables Transaction ;
- (8) the repurchase of Receivables by GGC or any of its Subsidiaries or other payment obligations of GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings;
- (9) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, loans or advances to employees or directors of GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC, the proceeds of which are used to purchase Equity Interests of GGC, in an aggregate amount not in excess of \$10.0 million at any one time outstanding;
- (10) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, any purchase or redemption of Indebtedness of GGC or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated to the senior notes or to any Senior Note Guarantee to the extent permitted under the covenant described under the caption Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales ; provided, that GGC has completed an Asset Sale Offer to all holders of senior notes with Excess Proceeds from such Asset Sales, and has completed the repurchase of all senior notes validly tendered for payment (after giving effect to any proration provisions in such covenant) in connection with such Asset Sale Offer;
- (11) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of Indebtedness of GGC or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated to the senior notes or to any Senior Note Guarantee (i) at a purchase price not greater than 101% of the principal amount of such Indebtedness in the event of a Change of Control in accordance with provisions similar to the covenant described under the caption Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control or (ii) at a purchase price not greater than 100% of the principal amount thereof in accordance with provisions similar to the covenant described under the caption Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales ; provided that prior to or simultaneously with such purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement, GGC has made the Change of Control or Asset Sale Offer, as applicable, as provided in such covenant with respect to the senior notes and has completed the repurchase or redemption of all senior notes

validly tendered for payment (after giving effect to any proration provisions in such covenant) in connection with such Change of Control Offer or Asset Sale Offer;

(12) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Disqualified Stock of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries made by exchange for or out of the proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale of Disqualified Stock of GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary, that in each case is permitted to be incurred pursuant to clause (5) of the covenant described under the caption **Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock** ;

(13) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Equity Interests of GGC pursuant to employment arrangements and stock ownership plans in aggregate amount not in excess of \$30.0 million since the date of the senior indenture; and

(14) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, other Restricted Payments in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$150.0 million since the date of the senior indenture.

The amount of all Restricted Payments (other than cash) will be the Fair Market Value on the date of the Restricted Payment of the asset(s) or securities proposed to be transferred or issued by GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, pursuant to the Restricted Payment. The Fair Market Value of any assets or securities that are required to be valued by this covenant will be determined by the Board of Directors of GGC whose resolution with respect thereto will be delivered to the trustee. The Board of Directors' determination must be based upon an opinion or appraisal issued by an accounting, appraisal or investment banking firm of national standing if the Fair Market Value exceeds \$75.0 million.

Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create, incur, issue, assume, guarantee or otherwise become directly or indirectly liable, contingently or otherwise, with respect to (collectively, *incur*) any Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt), and GGC will not issue any Disqualified Stock and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to issue any shares of preferred stock; *provided, however*, that GGC may incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt) or issue Disqualified Stock, and the Guarantors may incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt) or issue preferred stock, if GGC's Consolidated Coverage Ratio would be at least 2.0 to 1.0, determined on a *pro forma* basis (including a *pro forma* application of the net proceeds therefrom), as if the additional Indebtedness had been incurred or the Disqualified Stock or the preferred stock had been issued, as the case may be, at the beginning of such four-quarter period.

The prior paragraph will not prohibit the incurrence of any of the following items of Indebtedness (collectively, *Permitted Debt*):

(1) (x) the incurrence by GGC and any Guarantor of additional Indebtedness and letters of credit under Credit Facilities in an aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding under this clause (1)(x) (with letters of credit being deemed to have a principal amount equal to the face amount thereof issued but not reimbursed) not to exceed \$1,400.0 million, less (i) the aggregate principal amount of Indebtedness incurred pursuant to clause (y) of this paragraph then outstanding and (ii) the aggregate amount of all Net Proceeds of Asset Sales applied by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries since the date of the senior indenture to repay any term Indebtedness under a Credit Facility incurred in reliance on this clause (1) or to repay any revolving credit Indebtedness under a Credit Facility incurred in reliance on this clause (1) and effect a corresponding commitment reduction thereunder to the extent required by the covenant

described above under the caption "Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales"; and (y) the incurrence by the Canadian Credit Parties of Indebtedness under the Credit Agreement in an aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding under this clause (1) (with letters of credit being deemed to have a principal amount equal to the face amount thereof issued but not reimbursed) not to exceed \$200.0 million;

- (2) the incurrence by GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries of the Existing Indebtedness;
- (3) the incurrence by GGC and the Guarantors of Indebtedness represented by the senior notes and the related Senior Note Guarantees issued on the date of the senior indenture and the exchange senior notes and the related Senior Note Guarantees and the Senior Subordinated Notes and related Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees issued on the date of the Senior Subordinated Indenture;
- (4) the incurrence by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness represented by Capital Lease Obligations, mortgage financings or purchase money obligations, in each case, incurred for the purpose of financing all or any part of the purchase price or cost of design, construction, installation or improvement of property, plant or equipment used in the business of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, in an aggregate principal amount, including all Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (4), not to exceed \$25.0 million at any time outstanding;
- (5) the incurrence by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness in exchange for, or the net proceeds of which are used to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness (other than intercompany Indebtedness) that was permitted by the senior indenture to be incurred under the first paragraph of this section or clauses (2), (3), (4), (5), (12), (13) or (15) of this paragraph;
- (6) the incurrence by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of intercompany Indebtedness between or among GGC and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries; *provided, however*, that:
 - (a) if GGC or any Guarantor is the obligor on such Indebtedness and the payee is not GGC or a Guarantor, such Indebtedness must be expressly subordinated to the prior payment in full in cash of all Obligations then due with respect to the senior notes, in the case of GGC, or the Senior Note Guarantee, in the case of a Guarantor; and
 - (b) (i) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Equity Interests that results in any such Indebtedness being held by a Person other than GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC and (ii) any sale or other transfer of any such Indebtedness to a Person that is not either GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC,

will be deemed, in each case, to constitute an incurrence of such Indebtedness by GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, that was not permitted by this clause (6);

- (7) the issuance by any of GGC's Restricted Subsidiaries to GGC or to any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of shares of preferred stock; *provided, however*, that:
 - (a) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Equity Interests that results in any such preferred stock being held by a Person other than GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC; and
 - (b) any sale or other transfer of any such preferred stock to a Person that is not either GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC,

will be deemed, in each case, to constitute an issuance of such preferred stock by such Restricted Subsidiary that was not permitted by this clause (7);

(8) the incurrence by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Hedging Obligations in the ordinary course of business;

(9) the guarantee by GGC or any of the Guarantors of Indebtedness of GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC that was permitted to be incurred by another provision of this section; *provided* that if the Indebtedness being guaranteed is subordinated to or *pari passu* with the senior notes, then the Guarantee shall be subordinated or *pari passu*, as applicable, to the same extent as the Indebtedness guaranteed;

(10) the incurrence by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness in respect of workers' compensation claims, self-insurance obligations, bankers' acceptances, performance and surety bonds in the ordinary course of business;

(11) the incurrence by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument inadvertently drawn against insufficient funds, so long as such Indebtedness is covered within five business days;

(12) Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary incurred and outstanding on or prior to the date on which such Restricted Subsidiary was acquired by GGC (other than Indebtedness incurred in contemplation of, or in connection with, the transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which such Restricted Subsidiary became a Restricted Subsidiary of or was otherwise acquired by GGC); *provided*, however, that on the date that such Restricted Subsidiary is acquired by GGC, GGC would have been able to incur \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant after giving effect to the incurrence of such Indebtedness pursuant to this clause (12);

(13) the incurrence by non-guarantor Subsidiaries of Indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount at any time outstanding pursuant to this clause (13), including all Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (13), not to exceed \$125.0 million (or the equivalent thereof, measured at the time of each incurrence, in applicable foreign currency);

(14) the incurrence of Indebtedness arising from agreements of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries providing for indemnification, adjustment of purchase price or similar obligations, in each case, incurred or assumed in connection with the disposition of any business, assets or Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that the maximum aggregate liability in respect of all such Indebtedness shall at no time exceed the gross proceeds actually received by GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with such disposition; and

(15) the incurrence by GGC or the Guarantors of additional Indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount (or accreted value, as applicable) at any time outstanding, including all Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (15), not to exceed an amount equal to 5.0% of Consolidated Net Worth.

As of March 31, 2007, GGC and the Guarantors were permitted to incur additional Indebtedness of approximately \$18.3 million pursuant to clause (15) above.

GGC will not incur, and will not permit any Guarantor to incur, any Indebtedness (including Permitted Debt) that is contractually subordinated in right of payment to any other Indebtedness of GGC or such Guarantor unless such Indebtedness is also contractually subordinated in right of payment to the senior notes and the applicable Senior Note Guarantee on substantially identical terms; *provided, however*, that no Indebtedness will be deemed to be contractually subordinated in right of payment to any other Indebtedness of GGC solely by virtue of being unsecured or by virtue of being secured on a first or junior Lien basis.

For purposes of determining compliance with this Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock covenant, in the event that an item of proposed Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or preferred stock meets the criteria of more than one of the categories of Permitted Debt described in clauses (1) through (15) above, or is entitled to be incurred pursuant to the first paragraph of this section, GGC will be permitted to classify such item of Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or preferred stock on the date of its incurrence, or later reclassify all or a portion of such item of Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or preferred stock in any manner that complies with this covenant. Indebtedness under Credit Facilities outstanding on the date on which senior notes are first issued and authenticated under the senior indenture will initially be deemed to have been incurred on such date in reliance on the exception provided by clause (1) of the definition of Permitted Debt.

The accrual of interest, the accretion or amortization of original issue discount, the payment of interest on any Indebtedness in the form of additional Indebtedness with the same terms, the reclassification of preferred stock as Indebtedness due to a change in accounting principles, and the payment of dividends on Disqualified Stock in the form of additional shares of the same class of Disqualified Stock will not be deemed to be an incurrence of Indebtedness or an issuance of Disqualified Stock for purposes of this covenant; *provided*, in each such case, that the amount of any such accrual, accretion or payment is included in Consolidated Interest Expense of GGC as accrued. For purposes of determining compliance with any U.S. dollar-denominated restriction on the incurrence of Indebtedness where the Indebtedness to be incurred is denominated in a different currency, (1) the amount of such Indebtedness shall be the U.S. Dollar Equivalent determined on the date of the incurrence of such Indebtedness and (2) in the case of any Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred in the same currency as the Indebtedness being refinanced, the principal amount thereof shall be the U.S. Dollar Equivalent of the Indebtedness being refinanced, except to the extent that the principal amount of the Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness exceeds the principal amount of the Indebtedness being refinanced, in which case the U.S. Dollar Equivalent of such excess principal amount shall be determined on the date such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness is incurred. Notwithstanding any other provision of this covenant, the maximum amount of Indebtedness that GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary may incur pursuant to this covenant shall not be deemed to be exceeded solely as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates or currency values subsequent to the incurrence of such Indebtedness.

The amount of any Indebtedness outstanding as of any date will be:

- (1) the accreted value of the Indebtedness, in the case of any Indebtedness issued with original issue discount;
- (2) the principal amount of the Indebtedness, in the case of any other Indebtedness; and
- (3) in respect of Indebtedness of another Person secured by a Lien on the assets of the specified Person, the lesser of:
 - (a) the Fair Market Value of such assets at the date of determination; and
 - (b) the amount of the Indebtedness of the other Person.

Liens

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create, incur, assume or suffer to exist any Lien of any kind (other than Permitted Liens) on any of their properties or assets, now owned or hereafter acquired, unless all payments due under the senior indenture and the senior notes are secured on an equal and ratable basis with the obligations so secured until such time as such obligations are no longer secured by a Lien.

Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Subsidiaries

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create or permit to exist or become effective any consensual encumbrance or restriction on the ability of any Restricted Subsidiary to:

- (1) pay dividends or make any other distributions on its Capital Stock to GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, or with respect to any other interest or participation in, or measured by, its profits, or pay any indebtedness owed to GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (it being understood that the priority of any preferred stock in receiving dividends or liquidating distributions prior to dividends or liquidating distributions paid on common stock shall not be deemed to be a restriction on the ability to make distributions on Capital Stock);
- (2) make loans or advances to GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (it being understood that the subordination of loans or advances made to GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary to other Indebtedness incurred by GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary shall not be deemed to be a restriction on the ability to make loans or advances); or
- (3) sell, lease or transfer any of its properties or assets to GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries.

However, the preceding restrictions will not apply to encumbrances or restrictions existing under or by reason of:

- (1) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to an agreement as in effect at the date of the senior indenture, including agreements governing Existing Indebtedness and Credit Facilities as in effect on the date of the senior indenture and any amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings of those agreements; *provided* that the amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, with respect to such dividend and other payment restrictions than those contained in those agreements on the date of the senior indenture;
- (2) the senior indenture, the senior notes, the Senior Note Guarantees, the exchange senior notes and the Senior Note Guarantees in respect thereof, and the Senior Subordinated Indenture, the Senior Subordinated Notes, the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees, the Exchange Senior Subordinated Notes and the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees in respect thereof;
- (3) applicable law, rule, regulation or order;
- (4) any instrument governing Indebtedness or Capital Stock of a Person acquired by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries as in effect at the time of such acquisition (except to the extent such Indebtedness or Capital Stock was incurred in connection with or in contemplation of such acquisition), which encumbrance or restriction is not applicable to any Person, or the properties or assets of any Person, other than the Person, or the property or assets of the Person, so acquired, and any amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings of any such instrument by such Person; *provided* that the amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or

refinancings are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, than those contained in any such instrument on the date of acquisition; *provided, further*, that, in the case of Indebtedness, such Indebtedness was permitted by the terms of the senior indenture to be incurred;

(5) customary encumbrances or restrictions (i) on the subletting, assignment or transfer of any property or asset that is subject to a lease, license or similar contract that was entered into in the ordinary course of business, or the assignment or transfer of any such lease, license or other contract, (ii) contained in mortgages, pledges or other security agreements permitted under the senior indenture to secure Indebtedness of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to the extent such encumbrances or restrictions restrict the transfer of the property subject to such mortgages, pledges or other security agreements, or (iii) pursuant to provisions restricting dispositions of real property interests set forth in any reciprocal easement agreements of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries entered into in the ordinary course of business;

(6) purchase money obligations for property acquired in the ordinary course of business and Capital Lease Obligations that impose restrictions on the property purchased or leased of the nature described in clause (3) of the preceding paragraph;

(7) any agreement for the sale or other disposition of a Restricted Subsidiary that restricts distributions by that Restricted Subsidiary pending the sale or other disposition;

(8) Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness; *provided* that the restrictions contained in the agreements governing such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, than those contained in the agreements governing the Indebtedness being refinanced;

(9) Liens permitted to be incurred under the provisions of the covenant described above under the caption Liens that limit the right of the debtor to dispose of the assets subject to such Liens;

(10) provisions limiting the disposition or distribution of assets or property in joint venture agreements, asset sale agreements, sale-leaseback agreements, stock sale agreements and other similar agreements entered into with the approval of GGC's Board of Directors, which limitation is applicable only to the assets or property that are the subject of such agreements;

(11) provisions with respect to the disposition or distribution of assets or property in joint venture agreements, manufacturing alliance agreements and other similar agreements entered into in the ordinary course of business, so long as such encumbrances or restrictions are not applicable to any Person (or its property or assets) other than such joint venture or a Subsidiary thereof or the assets used exclusively in such manufacturing alliance, as applicable;

(12) Indebtedness or other contractual requirements of a Receivables Entity or any Standard Securitization Undertakings, in each case in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction; *provided* that such restrictions apply only to such Receivables Entity, Receivables and Related Assets; and

(13) restrictions on cash or other deposits or net worth under leases or other contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business.

Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets

GGC will not, directly or indirectly: (1) consolidate or merge with or into another Person (whether or not GGC is the surviving corporation); or (2) sell, assign, transfer, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole, in one or more related transactions, to another Person, unless:

- (1) either: (a) GGC is the surviving corporation; or (b) the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than GGC) or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made is a corporation organized or existing under the laws of the United States, any state of the United States or the District of Columbia;
- (2) the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than GGC) or the Person to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made assumes all the obligations of GGC under the senior notes and the senior indenture pursuant to agreements reasonably satisfactory to the trustee;
- (3) immediately after such transaction, no Default exists; and
- (4) GGC or the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than GGC), or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made would, on the date of such transaction after giving *pro forma* effect thereto and any related financing transactions as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period, be permitted to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Consolidated Coverage Ratio test set forth in the first paragraph of the covenant described above under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock.

In addition, GGC will not, directly or indirectly, lease all or substantially all of the properties and assets of it and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole, in one or more related transactions, to any other Person.

This Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets covenant will not apply to:

- (1) a merger of GGC with an Affiliate solely for the purpose of reincorporating GGC in another U.S. jurisdiction; or
- (2) any consolidation or merger, or any sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance, lease or other disposition of assets between or among GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries.

Transactions with Affiliates

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, make any payment to, or sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of its properties or assets to, or purchase any property or assets from, or enter into or make or amend any transaction, contract, agreement, understanding, loan, advance or guarantee with, or for the benefit of, any Affiliate of GGC (each, an *Affiliate Transaction*), unless:

- (1) the Affiliate Transaction is on terms that are no less favorable to GGC or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary than those that would have been obtained in a comparable transaction by GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary with an unrelated Person; and
- (2) GGC delivers to the trustee:
 - (a) with respect to any Affiliate Transaction or series of related Affiliate Transactions involving aggregate consideration in excess of \$10.0 million, a resolution of the Board of Directors of GGC set forth in an officers certificate certifying that such Affiliate Transaction complies

with this covenant and that such Affiliate Transaction has been approved by a majority of the disinterested members of the Board of Directors of GGC; and

(b) with respect to any Affiliate Transaction or series of related Affiliate Transactions involving aggregate consideration in excess of \$75.0 million, an opinion as to the fairness to GGC or such Subsidiary of such Affiliate Transaction from a financial point of view issued by an accounting, appraisal or investment banking firm of national standing.

The following items will not be deemed to be Affiliate Transactions and, therefore, will not be subject to the provisions of the prior paragraph:

- (1) any employment agreement, employee benefit plan, officer or director indemnification agreement or any similar arrangement entered into by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business and payments pursuant thereto;
- (2) transactions between or among GGC and/or its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (3) transactions with a Person (other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary of GGC) that is an Affiliate of GGC solely because GGC owns, directly or through a Restricted Subsidiary, an Equity Interest in, or controls, such Person;
- (4) payment of reasonable fees to, and indemnity provided on behalf of, officers, directors or employees of GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (5) any issuance of Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of GGC to Affiliates of GGC;
- (6) Restricted Payments and Permitted Investments that do not violate the provisions of the senior indenture described above under the caption **Restricted Payments** ;
- (7) transactions between or among GGC and/or its Restricted Subsidiaries on the one hand and a Receivables Entity on the other hand, or transactions between a Receivables Entity and any Person in which the Receivables Entity has an Investment, in each case effected as part of a Qualified Receivables Transaction; and
- (8) loans or advances to employees by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business.

Business Activities

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, engage in any business other than Permitted Businesses, except to such extent as would not be material to GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole.

Additional Senior Note Guarantees

If, on or after the date of the senior indenture:

- (1) GGC or any of its Domestic Subsidiaries acquires or creates another Domestic Subsidiary that incurs any Indebtedness or guarantees any Indebtedness of GGC or any of its Domestic Subsidiaries, in each case under Credit Facilities then outstanding; or
- (2) any Domestic Subsidiary of GGC incurs Indebtedness or guarantees any Indebtedness of GGC or any of its Domestic Subsidiaries, in each case under Credit Facilities then outstanding, and that Domestic Subsidiary was not a Guarantor immediately prior to such incurrence or guarantee (an *Additional Credit Facility Obligor*),

then that newly acquired or created Domestic Subsidiary or Additional Credit Facility Obligor, as the case may be, will become a Guarantor and guarantee GGC's Obligations in respect of the senior notes and execute a supplemental indenture and deliver an opinion of counsel satisfactory to the trustee within 10 business days of the date on which it was acquired or created or incurred or guaranteed Obligations in respect of Credit Facilities, as the case may be; *provided* that no Receivables Entity will be required to become a Guarantor at any time.

Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries

The Board of Directors of GGC may designate any Subsidiary to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary if that designation would not cause a Default. If a Subsidiary is designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary, the aggregate Fair Market Value of all outstanding Investments owned by GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries in the Subsidiary designated as Unrestricted will be deemed to be an Investment made as of the time of the designation and will reduce the amount available for Restricted Payments under the covenant described above under the caption Restricted Payments or under one or more clauses of the definition of Permitted Investments, as determined by GGC. That designation will only be permitted if the Investment would be permitted at that time and if the Subsidiary otherwise meets the definition of an Unrestricted Subsidiary. The Board of Directors of GGC may redesignate any Unrestricted Subsidiary to be a Restricted Subsidiary if that redesignation would not cause a Default.

Any designation of a Subsidiary of GGC as an Unrestricted Subsidiary will be evidenced to the trustee by filing with the trustee a certified copy of a resolution of the Board of Directors giving effect to such designation and an officers' certificate certifying that such designation complied with the preceding conditions and was permitted by the covenant described above under the caption Restricted Payments. If, at any time, any Unrestricted Subsidiary would fail to meet the preceding requirements as an Unrestricted Subsidiary, it will thereafter cease to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary for purposes of the senior indenture and any Indebtedness of such Subsidiary will be deemed to be incurred by a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC as of such date and, if such Indebtedness is not permitted to be incurred as of such date under the covenant described under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock, GGC will be in default of such covenant. The Board of Directors of GGC may at any time designate any Unrestricted Subsidiary to be a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC; *provided* that such designation will be deemed to be an incurrence of Indebtedness by a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC of any outstanding Indebtedness of such Unrestricted Subsidiary, and such designation will only be permitted if (1) such Indebtedness is permitted under the covenant described under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock, calculated on a *pro forma* basis as if such designation had occurred at the beginning of the four-quarter reference period; and (2) no Default would be in existence following such designation.

Payments for Consent

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, pay or cause to be paid any consideration to or for the benefit of any holder of senior notes for or as an inducement to any consent, waiver or amendment of any of the terms or provisions of the senior indenture or the senior notes unless such consideration is offered to be paid and is paid to all holders of the senior notes that consent, waive or agree to amend in the time frame set forth in the solicitation documents relating to such consent, waiver or agreement.

Reports

Whether or not required by the rules and regulations of the SEC, so long as any senior notes are outstanding, GGC will furnish to the holders of senior notes, or cause the trustee to furnish to the holders of senior notes, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and regulations:

- (1) all quarterly and annual reports that would be required to be filed with the SEC on Forms 10-Q and 10-K if GGC were required to file such reports; and
- (2) all current reports that would be required to be filed (but not furnished) with the SEC on Form 8-K if GGC were required to file such reports.

All such reports will be prepared in all material respects in accordance with all of the rules and regulations applicable to such reports. Each annual report on Form 10-K will include a report on GGC's consolidated financial statements by GGC's certified independent accountants. In addition, GGC will file a copy of each of the reports referred to in clauses (1) and (2) above with the SEC for public availability within the time periods specified in the rules and regulations applicable to such reports (unless the SEC will not accept such a filing) and will post the reports on its website within those time periods.

If, at any time, GGC is no longer subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act for any reason, GGC will nevertheless continue filing the reports specified in the preceding paragraphs of this covenant with the SEC within the time periods specified above unless the SEC will not accept such a filing. GGC will not take any action for the purpose of causing the SEC not to accept any such filings. If, notwithstanding the foregoing, the SEC will not accept GGC's filings for any reason, GGC will post the reports referred to in the preceding paragraphs on its website within the time periods that would apply if GGC were required to file those reports with the SEC.

If GGC has designated any of its Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries, then the quarterly and annual financial information required by the preceding paragraphs will include a reasonably detailed presentation, either on the face of the financial statements or in the footnotes thereto, and in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, of the financial condition and results of operations of GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries separate from the financial condition and results of operations of the Unrestricted Subsidiaries of GGC.

In addition, GGC and the Guarantors agree that, for so long as any senior notes remain outstanding, if at any time they are not required to file with the SEC the reports required by the preceding paragraphs, they will furnish to the holders of senior notes and to securities analysts and prospective investors, upon their request, the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

If at any time any Person is or becomes a parent of GGC, and that Person delivers to the trustee a Parent Guaranty, then the reports and other information required by this covenant may instead be those filed with the SEC by such Person and furnished with respect to such Person without including the condensed consolidating footnote contemplated by Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X promulgated under the Securities Act, to the extent such footnote is not required by the SEC.

Events of Default and Remedies

Each of the following is an *Event of Default* for the senior notes:

- (1) default for 30 days in the payment when due of interest on the senior notes;
- (2) default in the payment when due (at maturity, upon redemption or otherwise) of the principal of, or premium, if any, on, the senior notes;

(3) failure by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to comply with the provisions described under the captions Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control, Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales or Cert Covenants Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets ;

(4) failure by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries for 60 days after notice to GGC by the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the senior notes then outstanding voting as a single class to comply with any of the other agreements in the senior indenture;

(5) default under any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there may be issued or by which there may be secured or evidenced any Indebtedness for money borrowed by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (or the payment of which is guaranteed by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries), whether such Indebtedness or Guarantee now exists, or is created after the date of the senior indenture, if that default:

(a) is caused by a failure to pay principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, such Indebtedness prior to the expiration of the grace period provided in such Indebtedness on the date of such default (a *Payment Default*); or

(b) results in the acceleration of such Indebtedness prior to its express maturity,

and, in each case, the principal amount of any such Indebtedness, together with the principal amount of any other such Indebtedness under which there has been a Payment Default or the maturity of which has been so accelerated, aggregates \$50.0 million or more;

(6) failure by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to pay final judgments entered by a court or courts of competent jurisdiction aggregating in excess of \$50.0 million (net of any amounts paid by an insurance carrier), which judgments are not paid, discharged or stayed for a period of 60 days;

(7) except as permitted by the senior indenture, any Senior Note Guarantee is held in any judicial proceeding to be unenforceable or invalid or ceases for any reason to be in full force and effect, or any Guarantor, or any Person acting on behalf of any Guarantor, denies or disaffirms its obligations under its Senior Note Guarantee; and

(8) certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency described in the senior indenture with respect to GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries that is a Significant Subsidiary or any group of Restricted Subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a Significant Subsidiary.

In the case of an Event of Default arising from certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency, with respect to GGC, any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC that is a Significant Subsidiary or any group of Restricted Subsidiaries of GGC that, taken together, would constitute a Significant Subsidiary, all outstanding senior notes will become due and payable immediately without further action or notice. If any other Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior notes may declare all the senior notes to be due and payable immediately.

Subject to certain limitations, holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior notes may direct the trustee in its exercise of any trust or power with respect to the senior notes. The trustee may withhold from holders of the senior notes notice of any continuing Default if it determines that withholding notice is in their interest, except a Default relating to the payment of principal, interest or premium, if any.

Subject to the provisions of the senior indenture relating to the duties of the trustee, in case an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or

powers under the senior indenture at the request or direction of any holders of senior notes unless such holders have offered to the trustee reasonable indemnity or security against any loss, liability or expense. Except to enforce the right to receive payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest, if any, when due, no holder of a senior note may pursue any remedy with respect to the senior indenture or senior notes unless:

- (1) such holder has previously given the trustee notice that an Event of Default is continuing;
- (2) holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior notes have requested the trustee to pursue the remedy with respect to the senior notes;
- (3) such holders have offered the trustee reasonable security or indemnity against any loss, liability or expense;
- (4) the trustee has not complied with such request within 60 days after the receipt of the request and the offer of security or indemnity; and
- (5) holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior notes have not given the trustee a direction inconsistent with such request within such 60-day period.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior notes by notice to the trustee may, on behalf of the holders of all of the senior notes, rescind an acceleration or waive any existing Default and its consequences under the senior indenture with respect to the senior notes, except a continuing Default in the payment of interest or premium, if any, on, or the principal of, the senior notes.

GGC is required to deliver to the trustee annually a statement regarding compliance with the senior indenture. Upon becoming aware of any Default, GGC is required to deliver to the trustee a statement specifying such Default.

No Personal Liability of Directors, Officers, Employees and Stockholders

No past, present or future director, officer, employee, incorporator or stockholder of GGC or any Guarantor, as such, will have any liability for any obligations of GGC or the Guarantors under the senior notes, the senior indenture, the Senior Note Guarantees or for any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of, such obligations or their creation. Each holder of senior notes by accepting a senior note waives and releases all such liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for issuance of the senior notes. The waiver may not be effective to waive liabilities under the federal securities laws.

Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

GGC may at any time, at the option of its Board of Directors evidenced by a resolution set forth in an officers certificate, elect to have all of its obligations discharged with respect to the outstanding senior notes, and all obligations of the Guarantors discharged with respect to their Senior Note Guarantees (*Legal Defeasance*) except for:

- (1) the rights of holders of outstanding senior notes to receive payments in respect of the principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, such notes when such payments are due from the trust referred to below;
- (2) GGC s obligations with respect to the senior notes concerning issuing temporary notes, registration of notes, mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen notes and the maintenance of an office or agency for payment and money for security payments held in trust;
- (3) the rights, powers, trusts, duties and immunities of the trustee, and GGC s and the Guarantors obligations in connection therewith; and

- (4) the Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance provisions of the senior indenture.

In addition, GGC may, at its option and at any time, elect to have the obligations of GGC and the Guarantors released with respect to certain covenants (including its obligation to make Change of Control Offers and Asset Sale Offers) that are described in the senior indenture (*Covenant Defeasance*) and thereafter any omission to comply with those covenants will not constitute a Default with respect to the senior notes. In the event Covenant Defeasance occurs, certain events (not including non-payment, bankruptcy, receivership, rehabilitation and insolvency events) described under —Events of Default and Remedies will no longer constitute an Event of Default with respect to the senior notes.

In order to exercise either Legal Defeasance or Covenant Defeasance:

(1) GGC must irrevocably deposit with the trustee, in trust, for the benefit of the holders of the senior notes, cash in U.S. dollars, non-callable Government Securities, or a combination of cash in U.S. dollars and non-callable Government Securities, in amounts as will be sufficient, in the opinion of a nationally recognized investment bank, appraisal firm or firm of independent public accountants, to pay the principal of, or interest and premium, if any, on, the outstanding senior notes on the stated date for payment thereof or on the applicable redemption date, as the case may be, and GGC must specify whether the senior notes are being defeased to such stated date for payment or to a particular redemption date;

(2) in the case of Legal Defeasance, GGC must deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel reasonably acceptable to the trustee confirming that (a) GGC has received from, or there has been published by, the Internal Revenue Service a ruling or (b) since the date of the senior indenture, there has been a change in the applicable federal income tax law, in either case to the effect that, and based thereon such opinion of counsel will confirm that, the holders of the outstanding senior notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such Legal Defeasance and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such Legal Defeasance had not occurred;

(3) in the case of Covenant Defeasance, GGC must deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel reasonably acceptable to the trustee confirming that the holders of the outstanding senior notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such Covenant Defeasance and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such Covenant Defeasance had not occurred;

(4) no Default has occurred and is continuing on the date of such deposit (other than a Default resulting from the borrowing of funds to be applied to such deposit) and the deposit will not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any other instrument to which GGC or any Guarantor is a party or by which GGC or any Guarantor is bound;

(5) such Legal Defeasance or Covenant Defeasance will not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any material agreement or instrument (other than the senior indenture) to which GGC or any of its Subsidiaries is a party or by which GGC or any of its Subsidiaries is bound;

(6) GGC must deliver to the trustee an officers certificate stating that the deposit was not made by GGC with the intent of preferring the holders of the senior notes, over the other creditors of GGC with the intent of defeating, hindering, delaying or defrauding any creditors of GGC or others; and

(7) GGC must deliver to the trustee an officers certificate and an opinion of counsel, each stating that all conditions precedent relating to the Legal Defeasance or the Covenant Defeasance have been complied with.

Amendment, Supplement and Waiver

Except as provided in the next two succeeding paragraphs, the senior indenture or the senior notes or the Senior Note Guarantees may be amended or supplemented with the consent of the holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the senior notes then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, the senior notes), and any existing Default or compliance with any provision of the senior indenture or the senior notes or the Senior Note Guarantees may be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the senior notes then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, the senior notes).

Without the consent of each holder of senior notes affected, an amendment, supplement or waiver may not (with respect to any senior notes held by a non-consenting holder):

- (1) reduce the principal amount of senior notes whose holders must consent to an amendment, supplement or waiver;
- (2) reduce the principal of or change the fixed maturity of any senior note or alter the provisions with respect to the redemption of the senior notes (other than provisions relating to the covenants described above under the caption Repurchase at the Option of Holders);
- (3) reduce the rate of or change the time for payment of interest, including default interest, on any senior note;
- (4) waive a Default in the payment of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the senior notes (except a rescission of acceleration of the senior notes by the holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior notes and a waiver of the payment default that resulted from such acceleration);
- (5) make any senior note payable in money other than that stated in the senior notes;
- (6) make any change in the provisions of the senior indenture relating to waivers of past Defaults or the rights of holders of senior notes to receive payments of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the senior notes;
- (7) waive a redemption payment with respect to any senior note (other than a payment required by one of the covenants described above under the caption Repurchase at the Option of Holders);
- (8) release any Guarantor from any of its obligations under its Senior Note Guarantee or the senior indenture, except in accordance with the terms of the senior indenture; or
- (9) make any change in the preceding amendment and waiver provisions.

Notwithstanding the preceding, without the consent of any holder of the senior notes, GGC, the Guarantors and the trustee may amend or supplement the senior indenture, the senior notes or the Senior Note Guarantees:

- (1) to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistency;
- (2) to provide for uncertificated senior notes in addition to or in place of certificated senior notes;

- (3) to provide for the assumption of GGC's or a Guarantor's obligations to holders of senior notes and Senior Note Guarantees in the case of a merger or consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of GGC's or such Guarantor's assets, as applicable;
- (4) to make any change that would provide any additional rights or benefits to the holders of senior notes or that does not adversely affect the legal rights under the senior indenture of any such holder;
- (5) to comply with requirements of the SEC in order to effect or maintain the qualification of the senior indenture under the Trust Indenture Act;
- (6) to conform the text of the senior indenture, the Senior Note Guarantees or the senior notes to any provision of this Description of Senior Notes to the extent that such provision in this Description of Senior Notes was intended to be a verbatim recitation of a provision of the senior indenture, the Senior Note Guarantees or the senior notes;
- (7) to provide for the issuance of additional senior notes in accordance with the limitations set forth in the senior indenture as of the date of the senior indenture;
- (8) to allow any Guarantor to execute a supplemental indenture and/or a Senior Note Guarantee with respect to the senior notes;
- (9) to secure the senior notes or any Senior Note Guarantee; or
- (10) to add to the covenants of GGC for the benefit of the holders of senior notes or surrender any right or power conferred upon GGC.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The senior indenture will be discharged and will cease to be of further effect as to all senior notes, issued thereunder when:

- (1) either:
 - (a) all senior notes that have been authenticated, except lost, stolen or destroyed senior notes that have been replaced or paid and all senior notes for whose payment money has been deposited in trust and thereafter repaid to GGC, have been delivered to the trustee for cancellation; or
 - (b) all senior notes that have not been delivered to the trustee for cancellation have become due and payable by reason of the mailing of a notice of redemption or otherwise or will become due and payable within one year and GGC or any Guarantor has irrevocably deposited or caused to be deposited with the trustee as trust funds in trust solely for the benefit of the holders of such senior notes, cash in U.S. dollars, non-callable Government Securities, or a combination of cash in U.S. dollars and non-callable Government Securities, in amounts as will be sufficient, without consideration of any reinvestment of interest, to pay and discharge the entire Indebtedness on the senior notes not delivered to the trustee for cancellation for principal, premium, if any, and accrued interest to the date of maturity or redemption;
- (2) no Default has occurred and is continuing on the date of the deposit (other than a Default resulting from the borrowing of funds to be applied to such deposit) and the deposit will not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any other instrument to which GGC or any Guarantor is a party or by which GGC or any Guarantor is bound;

(3) GGC or any Guarantor has paid or caused to be paid all sums payable by it under the senior indenture with respect to the senior notes; and

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(4) GGC has delivered irrevocable instructions to the trustee under the senior indenture to apply the deposited money toward the payment of the senior notes at maturity or on the redemption date, as the case may be.

In addition, GGC must deliver an officers certificate and an opinion of counsel to the trustee stating that all conditions precedent to satisfaction and discharge have been satisfied.

Concerning the Trustee

If the trustee becomes a creditor of GGC or any Guarantor, the senior indenture limits the right of the trustee to obtain payment of claims in certain cases, or to realize on certain property received in respect of any such claim as security or otherwise. The trustee will be permitted to engage in other transactions; however, if it acquires any conflicting interest it must eliminate such conflict within 90 days, apply to the SEC for permission to continue as trustee (if the senior indenture has been qualified under the Trust Indenture Act) or resign.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior notes will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for exercising any remedy available to the trustee, with respect to the senior notes, subject to certain exceptions. The senior indenture provides that in case an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the trustee will be required, in the exercise of its power, to use the degree of care of a prudent man in the conduct of his own affairs. Subject to such provisions, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the senior indenture at the request of any holder of senior notes, unless such holder has offered to the trustee security and indemnity satisfactory to it against any loss, liability or expense.

Additional Information

Anyone who receives this prospectus may obtain a copy of the senior indenture without charge by writing to or calling LaSalle Bank, N.A., 135 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1560, Chicago, IL 60603, Attention: Corporate Debt Trust Services, telephone (312) 904-2226.

Book-Entry; Certificated Notes

The exchange senior notes will be issued in the form of one global certificate.

The global exchange note will be deposited on the date of consummation of the exchange offer with or on behalf of DTC and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC.

Book-Entry Procedures for the Global Note

All interests in the global note will be subject to the operations and procedures of DTC. We provide the following summary of DTC's operations and procedures solely for the convenience of investors. The operations and procedures of DTC are controlled by DTC and may be changed at any time. We take no responsibility for DTC's operations or procedures.

DTC has advised us that it is:

- a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York;
- a banking organization within the meaning of the New York State Banking Law;
- a member of the Federal Reserve System;
- a clearing corporation within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a clearing agency registered under Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

DTC was created to hold securities for persons who have accounts with DTC (participants) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between its participants through electronic book-entry changes to the accounts of its participants. DTC s participants include securities brokers and dealers; banks and trust companies; clearing corporations and other organizations. Indirect access to DTC s system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies; these indirect participants clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC participant, either directly or indirectly. Investors who are not DTC participants may beneficially own securities held by or on behalf of DTC only through DTC participants or indirect participants in DTC.

So long as DTC s nominee is the registered owner of a global note, that nominee will be considered the sole owner or holder of the notes represented by that global note for all purposes under the indenture. Except as provided below, owners of beneficial interests in a global note:

- will not be entitled to have notes represented by the global note registered in their names;
- will not receive or be entitled to receive physical, certificated notes; and
- will not be considered the owners or holders of the notes under the indenture for any purpose, including with respect to the giving of any direction, instruction or approval to the trustee under the indenture.

As a result, each investor who owns a beneficial interest in a global note must rely on the procedures of DTC to exercise any rights of a holder of notes under the indenture (and, if the investor is not a participant or an indirect participant in DTC, on the procedures of the DTC participant through which the investor owns its interest).

Payments of principal, premium (if any) and interest with respect to the notes represented by a global note will be made by the trustee to DTC s nominee as the registered holder of the global note. Neither we nor the trustee will have any responsibility or liability for the payment of amounts to owners of beneficial interests in a global note, for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of those interests by DTC, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records of DTC relating to those interests.

Payments by participants and indirect participants in DTC to the owners of beneficial interests in a global note will be governed by standing instructions and customary industry practice and will be the responsibility of those participants or indirect participants and DTC.

Transfers between participants in DTC will be effected under DTC s procedures and will be settled in same-day funds.

Certificated Notes

Notes in physical, certificated form will be issued and delivered to each person that DTC identifies as a beneficial owner of the related notes only if:

- DTC notifies us at any time that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository for the global note and a successor depository is not appointed within 90 days;
- DTC ceases to be registered as a clearing agency under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and a successor depository is not appointed within 90 days;
- we, at our option, notify the trustee that we elect to cause the issuance of certificated notes; or
- certain other events provided in the indenture should occur.

Certain Definitions

Set forth below are certain defined terms used in the senior indenture. Reference is made to the senior indenture for a full disclosure of all defined terms used therein, as well as any other capitalized terms used herein for which no definition is provided.

Acquired Debt means, with respect to any specified Person:

- (1) Indebtedness of any other Person existing at the time such other Person is merged with or into or became a Restricted Subsidiary of such specified Person, whether or not such Indebtedness is incurred in connection with, or in contemplation of, such other Person merging with or into, or becoming a Restricted Subsidiary of, such specified Person; and
- (2) Indebtedness secured by a Lien encumbering any asset acquired by such specified Person.

Affiliate of any specified Person means any other Person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with such specified Person. For purposes of this definition, *control*, as used with respect to any Person, means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of such Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by agreement or otherwise; *provided* that beneficial ownership of 10% or more of the Voting Stock of a Person will be deemed to be control. For purposes of this definition, the terms *controlling*, *controlled by* and *under common control with* have correlative meanings. No Person (other than GGC or any Subsidiary of GGC) in whom a Receivables Entity makes an Investment in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction will be deemed to be an Affiliate of GGC or any of its Subsidiaries solely by reason of such Investment.

Applicable Premium means, with respect to any senior note on any redemption date, the greater of:

- (1) 1.0% of the principal amount of the note; and
- (2) the excess of:
 - (a) the present value at such redemption date of (i) the redemption price of the note at October 15, 2010 (such redemption price being set forth in the table appearing above under the caption *Optional Redemption*) plus (ii) all required interest payments due on the note through October 15, 2010 (excluding interest paid prior to the redemption date and accrued but unpaid interest to the redemption date), computed using a discount rate equal to the Treasury Rate as of such redemption date plus 50 basis points; over
 - (b) the principal amount of the note.

Asset Sale means:

- (1) the sale, lease, conveyance or other disposition of any assets or rights; *provided* that the sale, lease, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole will be governed by the provisions of the senior indenture described above under the caption *Repurchase at the Option of Holders* *Change of Control* and/or the provisions described above under the caption *Certain Covenants* *Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets* and not by the provisions of the Asset Sale covenant; and
- (2) the issuance of Equity Interests in any of GGC's Restricted Subsidiaries or the sale of Equity Interests in any of its Subsidiaries.

Notwithstanding the preceding, none of the following items will be deemed to be an Asset Sale:

- (1) any single transaction or series of related transactions that involves assets having a Fair Market Value of less than \$25.0 million;

- (2) a transfer of assets between or among GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (3) an issuance of Equity Interests by a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC to GGC or to a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC;
- (4) the sale or lease of products, services or accounts receivable in the ordinary course of business and any sale or other disposition of damaged, worn-out or obsolete assets in the ordinary course of business;
- (5) the sale or other disposition of cash or Cash Equivalents;
- (6) transfers or sales of Receivables and Related Assets to a Receivables Entity or to any Person in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction or the creation of a Lien on any such Receivables or Related Assets in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction;
- (7) transfers of Receivables and Related Assets (or a fractional undivided interest therein) by a Receivables Entity in a Qualified Receivables Transaction;
- (8) a Restricted Payment that does not violate the covenant described above under the caption Certain Covenants Restricted Payments or a Permitted Investment;
- (9) the concurrent trade or exchange of assets between GGC or its Restricted Subsidiaries and another Person including any cash or Cash Equivalents necessary in order to achieve an exchange of equivalent value; *provided* that any cash or Cash Equivalents received must be applied in accordance with the covenant set forth under the caption Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales and must be determined in good faith by GGC's Board of Directors to be necessary to achieve an exchange of equivalent value; *provided, further* that (a) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no Default shall exist, and (b) the terms of such trade or exchange shall be approved by a majority of the members of GGC's Board of Directors acting in good faith;
- (10) the licensing or sublicensing of intellectual property or other general intangibles and licenses, leases or subleases of other property in the ordinary course of business and which do not materially interfere with the business of GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries; and
- (11) a disposition of receivables in connection with the compromise, settlement or collection thereof in the ordinary course of business or in bankruptcy, liquidation or insolvency proceedings; *provided*, that such amounts shall be exclusive of factoring or similar arrangements.

Asset Sale Offer has the meaning assigned to that term in the senior indenture.

Attributable Indebtedness in respect of a transaction in which GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary transfers property to a Person and GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary leases such property from that Person, means, as at the time of determination, the present value (discounted at the interest rate borne by the senior notes, compounded semi-annually) of the total obligations of the lessee for rental payments during the remaining term of the lease included in such transaction (including any period for which such lease has been extended).

Beneficial Owner has the meaning assigned to such term in Rule 13d-3 and Rule 13d-5 under the Exchange Act, except that in calculating the beneficial ownership of any particular person (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act), such person will be deemed to have beneficial ownership of all securities that such person has the right to acquire by conversion or exercise of other securities, whether such right is currently exercisable or is exercisable only after the passage of time. The terms Beneficially Owns and Beneficially Owned have a corresponding meaning.

Board of Directors means:

- (1) with respect to a corporation, the board of directors of the corporation or any committee thereof duly authorized to act on behalf of such board;
- (2) with respect to a partnership, the Board of Directors of the general partner of the partnership;
- (3) with respect to a limited liability company, the managing member or members or any controlling committee of managing members thereof; and
- (4) with respect to any other Person, the board or committee of such Person serving a similar function.

Canadian Credit Parties means each of:

- (1) Royal Group Technologies Limited, a Canadian federal corporation and, after giving effect to the Transactions on the date of the original issuance of the senior notes, a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of GGC (the *Canadian Borrower*), as borrower of the Canadian revolving credit facility under the Credit Agreement;
- (2) GGC, as a co-borrower and a guarantor under the Canadian revolving credit facility under the Credit Agreement; and
- (3) each Subsidiary of GGC that guarantees the obligations of the Canadian Borrower under the Credit Agreement.

Capital Lease Obligation means, at the time any determination is to be made, the amount of the liability in respect of a capital lease that would at that time be required to be capitalized on a balance sheet prepared in accordance with GAAP, and the Stated Maturity thereof shall be the date of the last payment of rent or any other amount due under such lease prior to the first date upon which such lease may be prepaid by the lessee without payment of a penalty.

Capital Stock means:

- (1) in the case of a corporation, corporate stock;
- (2) in the case of an association or business entity, any and all shares, interests, participations, rights or other equivalents (however designated) of corporate stock;
- (3) in the case of a partnership or limited liability company, partnership interests (whether general or limited) or membership interests; and
- (4) any other interest or participation that confers on a Person the right to receive a share of the profits and losses of, or distributions of assets of, the issuing Person, but excluding from all of the foregoing any debt securities convertible into Capital Stock, whether or not such debt securities include any right of participation with Capital Stock.

Cash Equivalents means:

- (1) United States dollars or Canadian dollars;
- (2) securities issued or directly and fully guaranteed or insured by the United States government or any agency or instrumentality of the United States government (*provided* that the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged in support of those securities) having maturities of not more than one year from the date of acquisition;

(3) certificates of deposit and eurodollar time deposits with maturities of one year or less from the date of acquisition, bankers' acceptances with maturities not exceeding one year and overnight bank deposits, in each case, with any lender party to the Credit Agreement or with any domestic

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commercial bank having capital and surplus in excess of \$500.0 million and a Thomson Bank Watch Rating of B or better;

- (4) repurchase obligations with a term of not more than seven days for underlying securities of the types described in clauses (2) and (3) above entered into with any financial institution meeting the qualifications specified in clause (3) above;
- (5) commercial paper having one of the two highest ratings obtainable from Moody's or S&P and, in each case, maturing within six months after the date of acquisition; and
- (6) money market funds at least 95% of the assets of which constitute Cash Equivalents of the kinds described in clauses (1) through (5) of this definition.

Change of Control means the occurrence of any of the following:

- (1) the direct or indirect sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition (other than by way of merger or consolidation), in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of GGC and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole to any person (as that term is used in Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act);
- (2) the adoption of a plan relating to the liquidation or dissolution of GGC;
- (3) the consummation of any transaction (including, without limitation, any merger or consolidation), the result of which is that any person (as defined above) becomes the Beneficial Owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the Voting Stock of GGC, measured by voting power rather than number of shares; or
- (4) the first day on which a majority of the members of the Board of Directors of GGC are not Continuing Directors.

Change of Control Offer has the meaning assigned to that term in the senior indenture.

Consolidated Coverage Ratio means as of any date of determination, with respect to any specified Person, the ratio of (x) the aggregate amount of Consolidated EBITDA of such Person for the most recent four consecutive fiscal quarters ending prior to the date of such determination for which financial statements are in existence to (y) Consolidated Interest Expense for such four fiscal quarters, *provided, however*, that:

- (1) if GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries:
 - (a) has incurred or assumed any Indebtedness since the beginning of such period that remains outstanding on such date of determination or if the transaction giving rise to the need to calculate the Consolidated Coverage Ratio is an incurrence of Indebtedness, Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Interest Expense for such period will be calculated after giving effect on a *pro forma* basis to such Indebtedness as if such Indebtedness had been incurred on the first day of such period (except that in making such computation, the amount of revolving credit Indebtedness under any Credit Facility outstanding on the date of such calculation will be deemed to be (i) the average daily balance of such Indebtedness during such four fiscal quarters or such shorter period for which such facility was outstanding or (ii) if such facility was created after the end of such four fiscal quarters, the average daily balance of such Indebtedness during the period from the date of creation of such facility to the date of such calculation) and the discharge of any other Indebtedness repaid, repurchased, defeased or otherwise discharged with the proceeds of such new Indebtedness as if such discharge had occurred on the first day of such period; or

(b) has repaid, repurchased, defeased or otherwise discharged any Indebtedness since the beginning of the period that is no longer outstanding on such date of determination or if the transaction giving rise to the need to calculate the Consolidated Coverage Ratio involves a discharge of Indebtedness (in each case other than Indebtedness incurred under any revolving Credit Facility unless such Indebtedness has been permanently repaid and the related commitment terminated), Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Interest Expense for such period will be calculated after giving effect on a *pro forma* basis to such discharge of such Indebtedness, including with the proceeds of such new Indebtedness, as if such discharge had occurred on the first day of such period;

(2) if since the beginning of such period GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries will have made any Asset Sale or disposed of any company, division, operating unit, segment, business, group of related assets or line of business or if the transaction giving rise to the need to calculate the Consolidated Coverage Ratio is such an Asset Sale or disposition:

(a) the Consolidated EBITDA for such period will be reduced by an amount equal to the Consolidated EBITDA (if positive) directly attributable to the assets which are the subject of such Asset Sale or disposition for such period or increased by an amount equal to the Consolidated EBITDA (if negative) directly attributable thereto for such period; and

(b) Consolidated Interest Expense for such period will be reduced by an amount equal to the Consolidated Interest Expense directly attributable to any Indebtedness of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries repaid, repurchased, defeased or otherwise discharged with respect to GGC and its continuing Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with such Asset Sale or disposition for such period (or, if the Capital Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary is sold, the Consolidated Interest Expense for such period directly attributable to the Indebtedness of such Restricted Subsidiary to the extent GGC and its continuing Restricted Subsidiaries are no longer liable for such Indebtedness after such sale);

(3) if since the beginning of such period GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (by merger or otherwise) will have made an Investment in any Restricted Subsidiary (or any Person which becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or is merged with or into GGC) or an acquisition of assets, including any acquisition of assets occurring in connection with a transaction causing a calculation to be made hereunder, which constitutes all or substantially all of a company, division, operating unit, segment, business or line of business, Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Interest Expense for such period will be calculated after giving *pro forma* effect thereto in accordance with Regulation S-X under the Securities Act (including the incurrence of any Indebtedness) as if such Investment or acquisition occurred on the first day of such period; and

(4) if since the beginning of such period any Person (that subsequently became a Restricted Subsidiary or was merged with or into GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries since the beginning of such period) will have made any Asset Sale or any Investment or acquisition of assets that would have required an adjustment pursuant to clause (2) or (3) above if made by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries during such period, Consolidated EBITDA and Consolidated Interest Expense for such period will be calculated after giving *pro forma* effect thereto as if such Asset Sale or Investment or acquisition of assets occurred on the first day of such period.

For purposes of this definition, whenever *pro forma* effect is to be given to any calculation under this definition, the *pro forma* calculations will be determined in good faith by a responsible financial or accounting officer of GGC (including *pro forma* expense and cost reductions calculated on a basis consistent with Regulation S-X under the Securities Act). If any Indebtedness bears a floating rate of interest and is being given *pro forma* effect, the interest expense on such Indebtedness will be calculated as

if the rate in effect on the date of determination had been the applicable rate for the entire period (taking into account any Hedging Obligation applicable to such Indebtedness if such Hedging Obligation has a remaining term in excess of 12 months). If any Indebtedness that is being given *pro forma* effect bears an interest rate at the option of GGC, the interest rate shall be calculated by applying such optional rate chosen by GGC.

Consolidated EBITDA means with respect to any specified Person for any period, without duplication, the Consolidated Net Income of such Person for such period, *plus* the following to the extent deducted in calculating such Consolidated Net Income:

- (1) Consolidated Interest Expense;
- (2) Consolidated Income Taxes;
- (3) consolidated depreciation expense;
- (4) consolidated amortization expense (including amortization of intangibles but excluding amortization of prepaid cash expenses that were paid in a prior period) and impairment charges recorded in connection with the application of Financial Accounting Standard No. 142 *Goodwill and Other Intangibles* ;
- (5) without duplication, the expenses and other adjustments in such period reflected in the line item adjustments to EBITDA as presented in the calculation of pro forma Adjusted EBITDA for the twelve months ended June 30, 2006 set forth in note (3) to the table under the caption Summary Historical Consolidated and Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Data Georgia Gulf Summary Historical Consolidated and Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Data in the GGC offering memorandum dated September 28, 2006 (the *OM Adjusted EBITDA*); *provided*, that each such expense or other adjustment in the applicable period is (a) calculated in a manner (including with respect to estimates and assumptions) consistent with, or more conservative than (if applicable), the presentation of the corresponding expense or other adjustment in the OM Adjusted EBITDA and (b) of the same or similar nature as, and related directly to, the underlying subject matter giving rise to corresponding expense or adjustment in the OM Adjusted EBITDA;
- (6) any reasonable cash expenses or charges related to the Transactions incurred no later than six months following the Transactions; and
- (7) other non-cash charges reducing Consolidated Net Income (excluding any such non-cash charge to the extent it represents an accrual of or reserve for cash charges in any future period or amortization of a prepaid cash expense that was paid in a prior period not included in the calculation); and *minus*
- (8) non-cash items increasing such Consolidated Net Income for such period, other than the accrual of revenue in the ordinary course of business, in each case on a consolidated basis and determined in accordance with GAAP.

Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, clauses (2) through (7) relating to amounts of a Restricted Subsidiary of a Person will be added to Consolidated Net Income to compute Consolidated EBITDA of such Person only to the extent (and in the same proportion) that the net income (loss) of such Restricted Subsidiary was included in calculating the Consolidated Net Income of such Person and, to the extent the amounts set forth in clauses (2) through (7) are in excess of those necessary to offset a net loss of such Restricted Subsidiary or if such Restricted Subsidiary has net income for such period included in Consolidated Net Income, only if a corresponding amount would be permitted at the date of determination to be dividend to GGC by such Restricted Subsidiary without prior approval (that has not been obtained), pursuant to the terms of its charter and all agreements, instruments, judgments, decrees,

orders, statutes, rules and governmental regulations applicable to that Restricted Subsidiary or its stockholders.

Consolidated Income Taxes means, with respect to any Person for any period, taxes imposed upon such Person or other payments required to be made by such Person by any governmental authority which taxes or other payments are calculated by reference to the income or profits of such Person or such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries (to the extent such income or profits were included in computing Consolidated Net Income for such period), regardless of whether such taxes or payments are required to be remitted to any governmental authority.

Consolidated Interest Expense means, with respect to any Person for any period, the total interest expense of such Person and its consolidated Restricted Subsidiaries, whether paid or accrued, plus, to the extent not included in such interest expense:

- (1) interest expense attributable to Capital Lease Obligations, the interest portion of rent expense associated with Attributable Indebtedness in respect of the relevant lease giving rise thereto, determined as if such lease were a capitalized lease in accordance with GAAP, and the interest component of any deferred payment obligations;
- (2) amortization of debt discount and debt issuance cost (provided that any amortization of bond premium will be credited to reduce Consolidated Interest Expense unless, pursuant to GAAP, such amortization of bond premium has otherwise reduced Consolidated Interest Expense);
- (3) non-cash interest expense;
- (4) commissions, discounts and other fees and charges owed with respect to letters of credit and bankers acceptance financing;
- (5) the interest expense on Indebtedness of another Person that is Guaranteed by such Person or one of its Restricted Subsidiaries or secured by a Lien on assets of such Person or one of its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (6) net costs associated with Hedging Obligations (including amortization of fees) *provided, however*, that if Hedging Obligations result in net benefits rather than costs, such benefits shall be credited to reduce Consolidated Interest Expense unless, pursuant to GAAP, such net benefits are otherwise reflected in Consolidated Net Income;
- (7) the consolidated interest expense of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries that was capitalized during such period;
- (8) the product of (a) all dividends paid or payable, in cash or otherwise or accrued during such period on any series of preferred stock of such Person or its Restricted Subsidiaries payable to a party other than GGC or a wholly-owned Subsidiary of GGC, other than dividends on Equity Interests payable solely in Equity Interests of GGC (other than Disqualified Stock) or to GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC, *times* (b) a fraction, the numerator of which is one and the denominator of which is one minus the then current combined federal, state, provincial and local statutory tax rate of such Person, expressed as a decimal, in each case, on a consolidated basis and in accordance with GAAP; and
- (9) the cash contributions to any employee stock ownership plan or similar trust to the extent such contributions are used by such plan or trust to pay interest or fees to any Person (other than GGC) in connection with Indebtedness incurred by such plan or trust; *provided, however*, that there will be excluded therefrom any such interest expense of any Unrestricted Subsidiary to the extent the related Indebtedness is not guaranteed or paid by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries.

For purposes of the foregoing, total interest expense will be determined after giving effect to any net payments made or received by GGC and its Subsidiaries with respect to Hedging Obligations during the applicable period. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, commissions, discounts, yield and other fees and charges incurred in connection with any transaction (including, without limitation, any Qualified Receivables Transaction) pursuant to which GGC or any of its Subsidiaries may sell, convey or otherwise transfer or grant a security interest in any Receivables or Related Assets will be included in Consolidated Interest Expense.

Consolidated Net Income means, with respect to any specified Person for any period, the net income (loss) of such Person and its consolidated Restricted Subsidiaries for such period determined in accordance with GAAP; *provided, however*, that there will not be included in such Consolidated Net Income:

- (1) any net income (loss) of any Person if such Person is not a Restricted Subsidiary, except that:
 - (a) subject to the limitations contained in clauses (3), (4) and (5) below, such Person's equity in the net income of any such Person for such period will be included in such Consolidated Net Income up to the aggregate amount of cash which could have been distributed by such Person during such period to GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries as a dividend or other distribution (subject, in the case of a dividend or other distribution to a Restricted Subsidiary, to the limitations contained in clause (2) below); and
 - (b) GGC's equity in a net loss of any such Person (other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary) for such period will be included in determining such Consolidated Net Income to the extent such loss has been funded with cash from GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (2) any net income (but not loss) of any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC if such Restricted Subsidiary is subject to restrictions, directly or indirectly, on the payment of dividends or the making of distributions by such Restricted Subsidiary, directly or indirectly, to GGC, except that:
 - (a) subject to the limitations contained in clauses (3), (4) and (5) below, GGC's equity in the net income of any such Restricted Subsidiary for such period will be included in such Consolidated Net Income up to the aggregate amount of cash that could have been distributed by such Restricted Subsidiary during such period to GGC or another Restricted Subsidiary as a dividend (subject, in the case of a dividend to another Restricted Subsidiary, to the limitation contained in this clause); and
 - (b) GGC's equity in a net loss of any such Restricted Subsidiary for such period will be included in determining such Consolidated Net Income;
- (3) any gain (loss) realized upon the sale or other disposition of any property, plant or equipment of GGC or its consolidated Restricted Subsidiaries (including pursuant to any transaction pursuant to which GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries sells property to another Person and GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries leases such property from that Person but excluding sales, transfers or other dispositions in connection with Qualified Receivables Transactions) which is not sold or otherwise disposed of in the ordinary course of business and any gain (loss) realized upon the sale or other disposition of any Capital Stock of any Person;
- (4) any extraordinary gain or loss; and
- (5) the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principles.

Consolidated Net Worth means, as of any date of determination, consolidated shareholders' equity of GGC and its Subsidiaries as of that date, determined in accordance with GAAP.

Consolidated Net Tangible Assets means, at any date of determination, the total amount of assets of GGC and its consolidated Subsidiaries after deducting therefrom all current liabilities (excluding any current liabilities that are by their terms extendable or renewable at the option of the obligor thereunder for more than 12 months after the date of determination); total prepaid expenses and deferred charges; and all goodwill, trade names, trademarks, patents, licenses, copyrights and other intangible assets, all as set forth, or on a *pro forma* basis, as would be set forth, on the consolidated balance sheet of GGC and its consolidated Subsidiaries for GGC's most recently completed fiscal quarter, prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Continuing Directors means, as of any date of determination, any member of the Board of Directors of GGC who:

- (1) was a member of such Board of Directors on the date of the senior indenture; or
- (2) was nominated for election or elected to such Board of Directors with the approval of a majority of the Continuing Directors who were members of such Board of Directors at the time of such nomination or election.

Credit Agreement means that certain Credit Agreement, dated as of the date of the senior indenture by and among GGC, the Canadian Borrower, the other Guarantors party thereto, each lender from time to time party thereto, Bank of America, N.A., as Domestic Administrative Agent, Domestic Collateral Agent and Domestic L/C Issuer, Bank of America, N.A., acting through its Canada branch, as Canadian Administrative Agent, Canadian Collateral Agent and Canadian L/C Issuer, The Bank of Nova Scotia, as Canadian Swing Line Lender, Merrill Lynch & Co. and Lehman Commercial Paper Inc., as Co-Syndication Agents, and Wachovia Bank, National Association, as Co-Documentation Agent, including any related notes, Guarantees, collateral documents, instruments and agreements executed in connection therewith, and, in each case, as amended, restated, modified, renewed, refunded, replaced (whether upon or after termination or otherwise) or refinanced (including by means of sales of debt securities to institutional investors) in whole or in part from time to time.

Credit Facilities means, one or more debt facilities (including, without limitation, the Credit Agreement) or commercial paper facilities, in each case, with banks or other institutional lenders providing for revolving credit loans, term loans, receivables financing (including through the sale of receivables to such lenders or to special purpose entities formed to borrow from such lenders against such receivables) or letters of credit, in each case, as amended, restated, modified, renewed, refunded, replaced (whether upon or after termination or otherwise) or refinanced (including by means of sales of debt securities to institutional investors) in whole or in part from time to time.

Default means any event that is, or with the passage of time or the giving of notice or both would be, an Event of Default.

Disqualified Stock means any Capital Stock that, by its terms (or by the terms of any security into which it is convertible, or for which it is exchangeable, in each case, at the option of the holder of the Capital Stock), or upon the happening of any event, matures or is mandatorily redeemable, pursuant to a sinking fund obligation or otherwise, or redeemable at the option of the holder of the Capital Stock, in whole or in part, on or prior to the date that is 91 days after the date on which the senior notes mature. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any Capital Stock that would constitute Disqualified Stock solely because the holders of the Capital Stock have the right to require GGC to repurchase such Capital Stock upon the occurrence of a change of control or an asset sale will not constitute Disqualified Stock if the terms of such Capital Stock provide that GGC may not repurchase or redeem any such Capital Stock pursuant to such provisions unless such repurchase or redemption complies with the covenant described above under the caption *Certain Covenants Restricted Payments*. The amount of Disqualified Stock deemed to be outstanding at any time for purposes of the senior indenture will be the maximum amount

that GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries may become obligated to pay upon the maturity of, or pursuant to any mandatory redemption provisions of, such Disqualified Stock, exclusive of accrued dividends.

Domestic Subsidiary means any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC that was formed under the laws of the United States or any state of the United States or the District of Columbia.

Equity Interests means Capital Stock and all warrants, options or other rights to acquire Capital Stock (but excluding any debt security that is convertible into, or exchangeable for, Capital Stock).

Equity Offering means an offering for cash by GGC of its Equity Interests.

Exchange Act means the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

exchange senior notes means the registered notes that will be exchanged for the senior notes, having substantially the same terms as the senior notes.

Exchange Senior Subordinated Notes means the registered notes that will be exchanged for the Senior Subordinated Notes, having substantially the same terms as the Senior Subordinated Notes.

Existing Indebtedness means (i) up to \$55.0 million in aggregate principal amount of Indebtedness of GGC and its Subsidiaries (other than Indebtedness under the Credit Agreement), (ii) \$100.0 million of the 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ % Notes, (iii) CAD\$116.5 million of Medium Term Notes (to be called for redemption on the date of the senior indenture) and (iv) up to \$115.0 million of Series D Notes, in each case, in existence on the date of senior indenture, and until such amounts are repaid.

Fair Market Value means the value that would be paid by a willing buyer to an unaffiliated willing seller in a transaction not involving distress or necessity of either party, determined in good faith by the Board of Directors of GGC (unless otherwise provided in the senior indenture).

GAAP means generally accepted accounting principles set forth in the opinions and pronouncements of the Accounting Principles Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and statements and pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board or in such other statements by such other entity as have been approved by a significant segment of the accounting profession, which are in effect on the date of the senior indenture.

Guarantee means a guarantee other than by endorsement of negotiable instruments for collection in the ordinary course of business, direct or indirect, in any manner including, without limitation, by way of a pledge of assets or through letters of credit or reimbursement agreements in respect thereof, of all or any part of any Indebtedness (whether arising by virtue of partnership arrangements, or by agreements to keep-well, to purchase assets, goods, securities or services, to take or pay or to maintain financial statement conditions or otherwise).

Guarantors means each of:

- (1) GGC's Domestic Subsidiaries that incurs any Indebtedness or guarantees any Indebtedness of GGC or any of its Domestic Subsidiaries, in each case under Credit Facilities then outstanding; and
- (2) any other Subsidiary of GGC that executes a Senior Note Guarantee in accordance with the provisions of the senior indenture,

and their respective successors and assigns, in each case, until the Senior Note Guarantee of such Person has been released in accordance with the provisions of the senior indenture; *provided* that no Receivables Entity will be a Guarantor at any time.

Hedging Obligations means, with respect to any specified Person, the obligations of such Person under:

- (1) interest rate swap agreements (whether from fixed to floating or from floating to fixed), interest rate cap agreements and interest rate collar agreements;
- (2) other agreements or arrangements designed to manage interest rates or interest rate risk; and
- (3) other agreements or arrangements designed to protect such Person against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or commodity prices.

Indebtedness means, with respect to any specified Person, any indebtedness of such Person, whether or not contingent, including without duplication (and excluding accrued expenses and trade payables):

- (1) the principal and premium, if any, in respect of indebtedness for borrowed money;
- (2) the principal and premium, if any, in respect of obligations evidenced by bonds, notes, debentures or similar instruments;
- (3) the principal component of obligations in respect of letters of credit, bankers' acceptances or other similar instruments (including reimbursement obligations with respect thereto);
- (4) indebtedness representing Capital Lease Obligations;
- (5) indebtedness representing the balance deferred and unpaid of the purchase price of any property or services due more than six months after such property is acquired or such services are completed; or
- (6) net obligations under any Hedging Obligations,

if and to the extent any of the preceding items (other than letters of credit and Hedging Obligations) would appear as a liability upon a balance sheet of the specified Person prepared in accordance with GAAP; *provided* that notwithstanding the foregoing (x) take-or-pay obligations contained in supply agreements entered into in the ordinary course of business shall not constitute Indebtedness, and (y) the incurrence of indebtedness (i) by a Receivables Entity in a Qualified Receivables Transaction that is without recourse to GGC or to any other Subsidiary of GGC or their respective assets (other than such Receivables Entity and its assets and, as to GGC or any of its Subsidiaries, other than pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings) and is not guaranteed by any such Person or (ii) by GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings shall not constitute Indebtedness. In addition, the term Indebtedness includes all Indebtedness of others secured by a Lien on any asset of the specified Person (whether or not such Indebtedness is assumed by the specified Person) and, to the extent not otherwise included, the Guarantee by the specified Person of any Indebtedness of any other Person.

In addition, Indebtedness of any Person shall include Indebtedness described in the preceding paragraph that would not appear as a liability on the balance sheet of such Person if:

- (1) such Indebtedness is the obligation of a partnership or joint venture that is not a Restricted Subsidiary (a *Joint Venture*);
- (2) such Person or a Restricted Subsidiary of such Person is a general partner of the Joint Venture (a *General Partner*); and
- (3) there is recourse, by contract or operation of law, with respect to the payment of such Indebtedness to property or assets of such Person or a Restricted Subsidiary of such Person; and then such Indebtedness shall be included in an amount not to exceed:

(a) the lesser of (i) the net assets of the General Partner and (ii) the amount of such obligations to the extent that there is recourse, by contract or operation of law, to the property or assets of such Person or a Restricted Subsidiary of such Person; or

(b) if less than the amount determined pursuant to clause (a) immediately above, the actual amount of such Indebtedness that is recourse to such Person or a Restricted Subsidiary of such Person, if the Indebtedness is evidenced by a writing and is for a determinable amount and the related interest expense shall be included in Consolidated Interest Expense to the extent actually paid by GGC or its Restricted Subsidiaries.

The amount of any Indebtedness outstanding as of any date will be:

(1) the accreted value of the Indebtedness, in the case of any Indebtedness issued with original issue discount; and

(2) the principal amount of the Indebtedness, together with any interest on the Indebtedness that is more than 30 days past due, in the case of any other Indebtedness.

Investments means, with respect to any Person, all direct or indirect investments by such Person in other Persons (including Affiliates) in the forms of loans (including Guarantees or other obligations), advances or capital contributions (excluding commission, travel and similar advances to officers and employees made in the ordinary course of business), purchases or other acquisitions for consideration of Indebtedness, Equity Interests or other securities, together with all items that are or would be classified as investments on a balance sheet prepared in accordance with GAAP. If GGC or any Subsidiary of GGC sells or otherwise disposes of any Equity Interests of any direct or indirect Subsidiary of GGC such that, after giving effect to any such sale or disposition, such Person is no longer a Subsidiary of GGC, GGC will be deemed to have made an Investment on the date of any such sale or disposition equal to the Fair Market Value of GGC's Investments in such Subsidiary that were not sold or disposed of in an amount determined as provided in the final paragraph of the covenant described above under the caption Certain Covenants Restricted Payments. The acquisition by GGC or any Subsidiary of GGC of a Person that holds an Investment in a third Person will be deemed to be an Investment by GGC or such Subsidiary in such third Person in an amount equal to the Fair Market Value of the Investments held by the acquired Person in such third Person in an amount determined as provided in the final paragraph of the covenant described above under the caption Certain Covenants Restricted Payments. Except as otherwise provided in the senior indenture, the amount of an Investment will be determined at the time the Investment is made and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value.

Lien means, with respect to any asset, any mortgage, lien, pledge, charge, security interest or encumbrance of any kind in respect of such asset, whether or not filed, recorded or otherwise perfected under applicable law, including any conditional sale or other title retention agreement, any lease in the nature thereof, any option or other agreement to sell or give a security interest in and any filing of or agreement to give any financing statement under the Uniform Commercial Code (or equivalent statutes) of any jurisdiction.

Medium Term Notes means CAD\$116.5 million in aggregate principal amount of Royal Group Technologies Limited's 6.90% Medium Term Notes due April 13, 2010, issued pursuant to a First Supplemental Trust Indenture dated as of April 13, 2000.

Moody's means Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Net Proceeds means the aggregate cash proceeds received by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in respect of any Asset Sale (including, without limitation, any cash received upon the sale or other disposition of any non-cash consideration received in any Asset Sale), net of the direct costs relating to such Asset Sale, including, without limitation, legal, accounting and investment banking fees, and sales

commissions, and any relocation expenses incurred as a result of the Asset Sale, taxes paid or payable as a result of the Asset Sale, in each case, after taking into account any available tax credits or deductions and any tax sharing arrangements, the amount of any distributions and other payments required to be made to minority interest holders in Subsidiaries or Joint Ventures as a result of such Asset Sale, the deduction of amounts required to be provided by the seller as a reserve (in accordance with GAAP) against any liabilities associated with the assets disposed of in such Asset Sale and retained by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries after such Asset Sale, and amounts required to be applied to the repayment of Indebtedness, other than Indebtedness under a Credit Facility, secured by a Lien on the asset or assets that were the subject of such Asset Sale and any reserve for adjustment in respect of the sale price of such asset or assets established in accordance with GAAP.

non-guarantor Subsidiary means any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC that is not a Guarantor.

Non-Recourse Debt means Indebtedness:

- (1) as to which neither GGC nor any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (a) provides credit support of any kind (including any undertaking, agreement or instrument that would constitute Indebtedness), (b) is directly or indirectly liable as a guarantor or otherwise, or (c) constitutes the lender;
- (2) no default with respect to which (including any rights that the holders of the Indebtedness may have to take enforcement action against an Unrestricted Subsidiary) would permit upon notice, lapse of time or both any holder of any other Indebtedness of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to declare a default on such other Indebtedness or cause the payment of the Indebtedness to be accelerated or payable prior to its Stated Maturity; and
- (3) as to which the lenders have been notified in writing that they will not have any recourse to the stock or assets of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries.

Obligations means any principal, interest, penalties, fees, indemnifications, reimbursements, damages and other liabilities payable under the documentation governing any Indebtedness.

parent means any person (as such term is used in Section 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act and the regulations thereunder) who is or becomes the Beneficial Owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the Equity Interests of GGC.

Parent Guaranty means an unconditional Guarantee by a parent, on a senior unsecured basis, of all Obligations of the Company under the senior indenture and the senior notes outstanding thereunder from time to time.

Permitted Business means any business that is the same as or related, ancillary or complementary to any of the businesses of GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries on the date of the senior indenture.

Permitted Investments means:

- (1) any Investment in GGC or in a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC;
- (2) any Investment in Cash Equivalents;
- (3) any Investment by GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC in a Person, if as a result of such Investment:
 - (a) such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC; or
 - (b) such Person is merged, consolidated or amalgamated with or into, or transfers or conveys substantially all of its assets to, or is liquidated into, GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC;

- (4) any Investment made as a result of the receipt of non-cash consideration from an Asset Sale that was made pursuant to and in compliance with the covenant described above under the caption Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales ;
- (5) any acquisition of assets, Capital Stock or other securities solely in exchange for the issuance of Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of GGC;
- (6) any Investments received in compromise or resolution of:
 - (a) obligations of trade creditors or customers that were incurred in the ordinary course of business of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, including pursuant to any plan of reorganization or similar arrangement upon the bankruptcy or insolvency of any trade creditor or customer; or
 - (b) litigation, arbitration or other disputes with Persons who are not Affiliates;
- (7) Investments represented by Hedging Obligations;
- (8) repurchases of the senior notes (including Senior Note Guarantees);
- (9) Investments by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in a Permitted Joint Venture, so long as:
 - (a) such Permitted Joint Venture does not have any Indebtedness for borrowed money at any time on or after the date of such Investment (other than Indebtedness owing to the equity holders of such Permitted Joint Venture, GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary);
 - (b) the documentation governing such Permitted Joint Venture does not contain a restriction on distributions to GGC or its Restricted Subsidiaries;
 - (c) such Permitted Joint Venture is engaged only in a Permitted Business; and
 - (d) after giving *pro forma* effect to such Investment, GGC would be permitted to incur \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness under the first paragraph of the covenant set forth above under the caption Certain Covenants Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock ;
- (10) payroll, travel and similar advances to cover matters that are reasonably expected at the time of such advances to be treated as expenses for accounting purposes and that are made in the ordinary course of business and other reasonable fees, compensation, benefits and indemnities paid or entered into by GGC or its Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business to or with officers, directors or employees of GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (11) loans or advances to employees (other than executive officers) of GGC or its Restricted Subsidiaries made in the ordinary course of business in an aggregate amount not in excess of \$20.0 million at any one time outstanding;
- (12) Investments in existence on the date of the senior indenture;
- (13) a Receivables Entity or any Investment by a Receivables Entity in any other Person in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction, including Investments of funds held in accounts permitted or required by the arrangements governing such Qualified Receivables Transaction or any related Indebtedness;

(14) Guarantees to third parties to the extent that such Guarantees are incurred pursuant to the covenant set forth under the caption Certain Covenants Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance Preferred Stock ;

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- (15) endorsements of negotiable instruments and documents in the ordinary course of business of GGC; and
- (16) other Investments in any Person having an aggregate Fair Market Value (measured on the date each such Investment was made and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value), when taken together with all other Investments made pursuant to this clause (16) that are at the time outstanding not to exceed \$30.0 million.

Permitted Joint Venture means, with respect to any Person:

- (1) any corporation, association, or other business entity (other than a partnership) of which 50% of the total voting power of shares of Capital Stock entitled (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency) to vote in the election of directors, managers or trustees thereof is at the time of determination owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such Person or one or more of the Restricted Subsidiaries of that Person or a combination thereof; and
- (2) any partnership, joint venture, limited liability company or similar entity of which
 - (a) 50% of the capital accounts, distribution rights, total equity and voting interests or general or limited partnership interests, as applicable, are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such Person or one or more of the other Restricted Subsidiaries of that Person or a combination thereof whether in the form of membership, general, special or limited partnership interests or otherwise; and
 - (b) either such Person or any Restricted Subsidiary of such Person is a controlling general partner or no other Person controls such entity.

Permitted Liens means:

- (1) Liens on assets of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries securing Indebtedness and other Obligations under Credit Facilities that was incurred pursuant to either clause (1) or clause (15) of the definition of Permitted Debt and/or securing Hedging Obligations or Treasury Management Agreements contemplated thereby;
- (2) Liens in favor of GGC or the Guarantors;
- (3) Liens on property of a Person existing at the time such Person is merged with or into or consolidated with GGC or any Subsidiary of GGC; *provided* that such Liens were in existence prior to the contemplation of such merger or consolidation and do not extend to any assets other than those of the Person merged into or consolidated with GGC or the Subsidiary;
- (4) Liens on property (including Capital Stock) existing at the time of acquisition of the property by GGC or any Subsidiary of GGC; *provided* that such Liens were in existence prior to, such acquisition, and not incurred in contemplation of, such acquisition;
- (5) Liens to secure the performance of statutory obligations, surety or appeal bonds, performance bonds or other obligations of a like nature incurred in the ordinary course of business;
- (6) Liens to secure Indebtedness (including Capital Lease Obligations) permitted by clause (4) of the second paragraph of the covenant entitled Certain Covenants Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock covering only the assets acquired with or financed by such Indebtedness;
- (7) Liens existing on the date of the senior indenture;

(8) Liens for taxes, assessments or governmental charges or claims that are not yet delinquent or that are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings promptly instituted and

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diligently concluded; *provided* that any reserve or other appropriate provision as is required in conformity with GAAP has been made therefor;

(9) Liens imposed by law, such as carriers, warehousemen, landlords and mechanics' Liens, in each case, incurred in the ordinary course of business;

(10) survey exceptions, ground leases, encumbrances, easements or reservations of, or rights of others for, licenses, rights-of-way, sewers, electric lines, telegraph and telephone lines and other similar purposes, or zoning or building codes or other restrictions as to the use of real property that were not incurred in connection with Indebtedness and that do not in the aggregate materially adversely affect the value of said properties or materially impair their use in the operation of the business of such Person;

(11) Liens created for the benefit of (or to secure) the senior notes (or the Senior Note Guarantees);

(12) Liens to secure any Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness permitted to be incurred under the senior indenture; *provided, however*, that:

(a) the new Lien shall be limited to all or part of the same property and assets that secured or, under the written agreements pursuant to which the original Lien arose, could secure the original Lien (plus improvements and accessions to, such property or proceeds or distributions thereof); and

(b) the Indebtedness secured by the new Lien is not increased to any amount greater than the sum of (x) the outstanding principal amount, or, if greater, committed amount, of the Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness and (y) an amount necessary to pay any fees and expenses, including premiums, related to such renewal, refunding, refinancing, replacement, defeasance or discharge;

(13) Liens in favor of the holders of the Medium Term Notes securing Indebtedness under the Medium Term Notes permitted to be incurred pursuant to clause (2) of the second paragraph of the covenant entitled 'Certain Covenants - Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock';

(14) pledges or deposits by such Person under workmen's compensation laws, unemployment insurance laws or similar legislation, or good faith deposits in connection with bids, tenders, contracts (other than for the payment of Indebtedness) or leases to which such Person is a party, or deposits to secure public or statutory obligations of such Person or deposits or cash or United States government bonds to secure surety or appeal bonds to which such Person is a party, or deposits as security for contested taxes or import or customs duties or for the payment of rent, in each case incurred in the ordinary course of business;

(15) Liens incurred under leases, licenses, subleases and sublicenses of assets (including, without limitation, real property and intellectual property rights) which do not materially interfere with the ordinary conduct of the business of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries;

(16) judgment Liens not giving rise to a Default; *provided* that such Lien is adequately bonded and any appropriate legal proceedings which may have been duly initiated for the review of such judgment have not been finally terminated or the period within which such proceedings may be initiated has not expired;

(17) Liens for the purpose of securing the payment of all or a part of the purchase price of, or Capital Lease Obligations, purchase money obligations or other payments incurred to finance the acquisition, improvement or construction of, assets or property acquired or constructed in the ordinary course of business provided that;

- (a) the aggregate principal amount of Indebtedness secured by such Liens is otherwise permitted to be incurred under the indenture and does not exceed the cost of the assets or property so acquired or constructed; and
- (b) such Liens are created within 180 days of construction or acquisition of such assets or property and do not encumber any other assets or property of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries other than such assets or property and assets affixed or appurtenant thereto;
- (18) any interest or title of a lessor under any Capital Lease Obligation or operating lease;
- (19) any Liens securing Hedging Obligations related to Indebtedness so long as such Indebtedness is, and is permitted under the senior indenture to be, secured by a Lien on the same property securing such Hedging Obligations;
- (20) Liens arising solely by virtue of any statutory or common law provisions relating to banker's Liens, rights of set-off or similar rights and remedies as to deposit accounts or other funds maintained with a depository institution; *provided that*:
 - (a) such deposit account is not a dedicated cash collateral account and is not subject to restrictions against access by GGC in excess of those set forth by regulations promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board; and
 - (b) such deposit account is not intended by GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary to provide collateral to the depository institution;
- (21) Liens of a collection bank arising under the Uniform Commercial Code on items in the ordinary course of collection;
- (22) Liens arising from Uniform Commercial Code financing statement filings regarding operating leases entered into by GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business;
- (23) Liens securing Indebtedness or other obligations of a Restricted Subsidiary owing to GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC;
- (24) Liens on Receivables and Related Assets of (a) GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries or (b) a Receivables Entity, in each case incurred in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction; and
- (25) Liens securing Indebtedness of GGC or any Subsidiary of GGC; *provided that* such Indebtedness does not exceed an amount equal to 5.0% of Consolidated Net Tangible Assets at any one time outstanding.

Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness means any Indebtedness of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries issued in exchange for, or the net proceeds of which are used to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge other Indebtedness of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (other than intercompany Indebtedness); *provided that*:

- (1) the principal amount (or accreted value, if applicable) of such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness does not exceed the principal amount (or accreted value, if applicable) of the Indebtedness renewed, refunded, refinanced, replaced, defeased or discharged (plus all accrued interest on the Indebtedness and the amount of all fees and expenses, including premiums, incurred in connection therewith);
- (2) such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness has a final maturity date later than the final maturity date of, and has a Weighted Average Life to Maturity equal to or greater than the Weighted Average Life to Maturity of, the

Indebtedness being renewed, refunded, refinanced, replaced, defeased or discharged;

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(3) if the Indebtedness being renewed, refunded, refinanced, replaced, defeased or discharged is subordinated in right of payment to the senior notes, such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness is subordinated in right of payment to, the senior notes on terms at least as favorable to the holders of senior notes as those contained in the documentation governing the Indebtedness being renewed, refunded, refinanced, replaced, defeased or discharged; and

(4) such Indebtedness is incurred either by GGC or by the Restricted Subsidiary who is the obligor on the Indebtedness being renewed, refunded, refinanced, replaced, defeased or discharged.

Person means any individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, association, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated organization, limited liability company or government or other entity.

Qualified Receivables Transaction means any transaction or series of transactions entered into by GGC or any of its Subsidiaries pursuant to which GGC or any of its Subsidiaries sells, conveys or otherwise transfers to (i) a Receivables Entity (in the case of a transfer by GGC or any of its Subsidiaries) and (ii) any other Person (in the case of a transfer by a Receivables Entity), or grants a security interest in and/or pledge, any Receivables (whether now existing or arising in the future) of GGC or any of its Subsidiaries, and any Related Assets, which transfer, grant of security interest or pledge is funded in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by the incurrence or issuance by the transferee or any successor transferee of Indebtedness, fractional undivided interests, or other securities that are to receive payments from, or that represent interests in, the cash flow derived from such Receivables and Related Assets or interests in Receivables and Related Assets, it being understood that a Qualified Receivables Transaction may involve:

(1) one or more sequential transfers or pledges of the same Receivables and Related Assets, or interests therein, and

(2) periodic transfers or pledges of Receivables and/or revolving transactions in which new Receivables and Related Assets, or interests therein, are transferred or pledged upon collection of previously transferred or pledged Receivables and Related Assets, or interests therein; *provided* that the Board of Directors of GGC shall have determined in good faith that such Qualified Receivables Transaction is economically fair and reasonable to GGC.

The grant of a security interest in any accounts receivable of GGC or its Restricted Subsidiaries to secure Indebtedness incurred pursuant to the Credit Agreement shall not be deemed to be a Qualified Receivables Transaction.

Receivables means accounts receivable (including all rights to payment created by or arising from the sale of goods, leases of goods or the rendition of services, no matter how evidenced (including in the form of chattel paper) and whether or not earned by performance) of GGC or any of its Subsidiaries, whether now existing or arising in the future; provided that the amount of any Receivable at any time will be determined in accordance with GAAP, consistently applied, as of the most recent practicable date.

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Receivables Entity means a Person (which may or may not be a direct or indirect Subsidiary of GGC) formed for the purposes of engaging in a Qualified Receivables Transaction with GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries that (i) engages in no activities other than in connection with the financing of Receivables and Related Assets and any business or activities incidental or related thereto and (ii) is designated by the Board of Directors of GGC as a Receivables Entity; *provided that*:

- (1) no portion of the Indebtedness or any other Obligations (contingent or otherwise) of such Person:
 - (a) is guaranteed by GGC or any of its Subsidiaries (excluding guarantees of Obligations (other than the principal of, and interest on, Indebtedness) pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings);
 - (b) is recourse to or obligates GGC or any of its Subsidiaries (other than such Person if a Subsidiary of GGC) in any way other than pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings; or
 - (c) subjects any property or asset of GGC or any of its Subsidiaries (other than property and assets of such Person and Receivables and Related Assets of GGC and its Subsidiaries), directly or indirectly, contingently or otherwise, to the satisfaction thereof, other than pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings;
- (2) neither GGC nor any of its Subsidiaries has any material contract, agreement, arrangement or understanding with such Person other than on terms no less favorable to GGC or such Subsidiary than those that might be obtained at the time from Persons who are not Affiliates of GGC, other than fees payable in the ordinary course of business in connection with servicing accounts receivable; and
- (3) neither GGC nor any of its Subsidiaries has any obligation to maintain or preserve such Person's financial condition or cause such Person to achieve certain levels of operating results.

Any such designation by the Board of Directors of GGC will be evidenced to the Trustee by filing with the Trustee a certified copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors of GGC giving effect to such designation and an Officers' Certificate certifying that such designation complied with the foregoing conditions.

Related Asset means, with respect to any Receivables in a Qualified Receivables Transaction:

- (1) any interests in such Receivables;
- (2) all collateral securing such Receivables;
- (3) all contracts and contract rights, purchase orders, security interests, financing statements or other documentation in respect of such Receivables;
- (4) any Guarantees, indemnities, warranties or other obligations in respect of such Receivables;
- (5) any other assets that are customarily transferred or in respect of which security interests are customarily granted in connection with asset securitization transactions involving accounts receivable similar to such Receivables; and
- (6) any collections or proceeds of any of the foregoing.

Restricted Investment means an Investment other than a Permitted Investment.

Restricted Subsidiary of a Person means any direct or indirect Subsidiary of the referent Person that is not an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

S&P means Standard & Poor's Ratings Group.

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Securities Act means the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Senior Note Guarantee means the Guarantee by each Guarantor of GGC's obligations under the senior indenture and the senior notes, executed pursuant to the provisions of the senior indenture.

Senior Subordinated Indenture means the indenture, dated as of the date of the senior indenture, among GGC, the Guarantors and LaSalle Bank N.A., as trustee, governing the Senior Subordinated Notes.

Senior Subordinated Notes means \$200.0 million in aggregate principal amount of GGC's 10.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016.

Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee means the Guarantee by each Guarantor of GGC's obligations under the Senior Subordinated Indenture and the Senior Subordinated Notes, executed pursuant to the provisions of the Senior Subordinated Indenture.

Series D Notes means \$115.0 million in aggregate principal amount of Royal Group Technologies Limited's 7.10% senior unsecured notes, Series D, due November 14, 2007.

7 1/8% Notes means \$100.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 7 1/8% senior notes of GGC due December 15, 2013.

Significant Subsidiary means any Subsidiary that would be a significant subsidiary as defined in Article 1, Rule 1-02 of Regulation S-X, promulgated pursuant to the Securities Act, as such Regulation is in effect on the date of the senior indenture.

Standard Securitization Undertakings means representations, warranties, covenants, repurchase obligations and indemnities entered into by GGC or any of its Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction and that are reasonably customary for a seller or servicer of Receivables in a Qualified Receivables Transaction.

Stated Maturity means, with respect to any installment of interest or principal on any series of Indebtedness, the date on which the payment of interest or principal was scheduled to be paid in the documentation governing such Indebtedness as of the date of the senior indenture, and will not include any contingent obligations to repay, redeem or repurchase any such interest or principal prior to the date originally scheduled for the payment thereof.

Subsidiary means, with respect to any specified Person:

- (1) any corporation, association or other business entity of which more than 50% of the total voting power of shares of Capital Stock entitled (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency and after giving effect to any voting agreement or stockholders' agreement that effectively transfers voting power) to vote in the election of directors, managers or trustees of the corporation, association or other business entity is at the time owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by that Person or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of that Person (or a combination thereof); and
- (2) any partnership (a) the sole general partner or the managing general partner of which is such Person or a Subsidiary of such Person or (b) the only general partners of which are that Person or one or more Subsidiaries of that Person (or any combination thereof).

Transactions means (i) the acquisition of Royal Group Technologies Limited by GGC, (ii) the repayment of the Series D Notes, (iii) the repayment of the Medium Term Notes, (iv) the refinancing of GGC's existing senior secured credit facility, (v) the entry into the Credit Agreement, and (vi) the offering of the senior notes and the Senior Subordinated Notes.

Treasury Management Agreement means any agreement governing the provision of treasury or cash management services, including deposit accounts, overdraft, credit or debit card, funds transfer, automated clearinghouse, zero balance accounts, returned check concentration, controlled disbursement, lockbox, account reconciliation and reporting and trade finance services and other cash management services.

Treasury Rate means, as of any redemption date, the yield to maturity as of such redemption date of United States Treasury securities with a constant maturity (as compiled and published in the most recent Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15 (519) that has become publicly available at least two business days prior to the redemption date (or, if such Statistical Release is no longer published, any publicly available source of similar market data)) most nearly equal to the period from the redemption date to October 15, 2010; *provided, however*, that if the period from the redemption date to October 15, 2010, is less than one year, the weekly average yield on actually traded United States Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one year will be used.

Unrestricted Subsidiary means any:

- (1) Subsidiary of GGC that is designated by the Board of Directors of GGC as an Unrestricted Subsidiary pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, but only to the extent that such Subsidiary:
 - (a) has no Indebtedness other than Non-Recourse Debt;
 - (b) except as permitted by the covenant described above under the caption *Certain Covenants Transactions with Affiliates*, is not party to any agreement, contract, arrangement or understanding with GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC unless the terms of any such agreement, contract, arrangement or understanding are no less favorable to GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary than those that might be obtained at the time from Persons who are not Affiliates of GGC;
 - (c) is a Person with respect to which neither GGC nor any of its Restricted Subsidiaries has any direct or indirect obligation (a) to subscribe for additional Equity Interests or (b) to maintain or preserve such Person's financial condition or to cause such Person to achieve any specified levels of operating results; and
 - (d) has not guaranteed or otherwise directly or indirectly provided credit support for any Indebtedness of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries; and
- (2) Subsidiary of an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

U.S. Dollar Equivalent means with respect to any monetary amount in a currency other than U.S. dollars, at any time for determination thereof, the amount of U.S. dollars obtained by converting such foreign currency involved in such computation into U.S. dollars at the spot rate for the purchase of U.S. dollars with the applicable foreign currency as published in *The Wall Street Journal* under the heading *Exchange Rates* on the date two business days prior to such determination.

Voting Stock of any specified Person as of any date means the Capital Stock of such Person that is at the time entitled to vote in the election of the Board of Directors of such Person.

Weighted Average Life to Maturity means, when applied to any Indebtedness at any date, the number of years obtained by dividing:

- (1) the sum of the products obtained by multiplying (a) the amount of each then remaining installment, sinking fund, serial maturity or other required payments of principal, including payment at final maturity, in respect of the Indebtedness, by (b) the number of years (calculated to the nearest one-twelfth) that will elapse between such date and the making of such payment; *by*
- (2) the then outstanding principal amount of such Indebtedness.

DESCRIPTION OF SENIOR SUBORDINATED NOTES

You can find the definitions of certain terms used in this description under the subheading *Certain Definitions*. In this description, the term *GGC*, *we*, *us* and *our* refers only to Georgia Gulf Corporation and not to any of its subsidiaries. The term *senior subordinated notes* refers to 10.75% senior subordinated notes due 2016.

The original senior subordinated notes were, and the exchange senior subordinated notes will be, issued under an indenture among GGC, the Guarantors and LaSalle Bank N.A., as trustee. The terms of the original senior subordinated notes and the exchange senior subordinated notes include those stated in the senior subordinated indenture and those made part of the senior subordinated indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.

The following description is a summary of the material provisions of the senior subordinated indenture. It does not restate the agreement in its entirety. We urge you to read the senior subordinated indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as holders of the senior subordinated notes. Copies of the senior subordinated indenture are available as set forth below under *Additional Information*. Certain defined terms used in this description but not defined below under *Certain Definitions* have the meanings assigned to them in the senior subordinated indenture.

The registered holder of a senior subordinated note will be treated as the owner of it for all purposes. Only registered holders will have rights under the senior subordinated indenture.

The form and terms of the exchange senior subordinated notes are the same in all material respects as the form and terms of the original senior subordinated notes, except that the exchange senior subordinated notes will have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and, therefore, will not bear legends restricting their transfer. The original senior subordinated notes have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and are subject to certain transfer restrictions.

Brief Description of the Senior Subordinated Notes and the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees

The Senior Subordinated Notes

GGC issued the original senior subordinated notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$200.0 million. The \$200.0 million principal amount of the exchange senior subordinated notes offered in exchange for the original senior subordinated notes will be identical to the original senior subordinated notes (except for transfer restrictions applicable to the original senior subordinated notes). For purposes of this *Description of Senior Subordinated Notes*, references to the senior subordinated notes include the original senior subordinated notes and the exchange senior subordinated notes, unless otherwise indicated.

The senior subordinated notes:

- are general unsecured obligations of GGC;
- are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future Senior Debt of GGC, including the Senior Notes and the 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ % Notes;
- are *pari passu* in right of payment with any future senior subordinated Indebtedness of GGC; and
- are unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantors.

The Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees

The senior subordinated notes are guaranteed by each of GGC's Domestic Subsidiaries that guarantees the U.S. dollar obligations of GGC under the Credit Agreement. GGC's Receivables Entity and Foreign Subsidiaries will not guarantee the notes. In addition, several of our Canadian subsidiaries that do not guarantee the senior subordinated notes are borrowers and guarantors under our senior

secured credit facility. As of March 31, 2007, our non-guarantor Subsidiaries had a total of approximately \$767.1 million of liabilities, all of which were structurally senior to the senior subordinated notes.

Each guarantee of the senior subordinated notes:

- is a general unsecured obligation of the Guarantor;
- is subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future Senior Debt of that Guarantor; and
- is *pari passu* in right of payment with any future senior subordinated Indebtedness of that Guarantor.

As of March 31, 2007, GGC and the Guarantors had total Senior Debt of approximately \$1,151.9 million. As indicated above and as discussed in detail below under the caption Subordination, payments on the senior subordinated notes and under the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees will be subordinated to the payment of Senior Debt. The senior subordinated indenture permits us and the Guarantors to incur additional Senior Debt.

Not all of our Subsidiaries guarantee the senior subordinated notes. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of these non-guarantor Subsidiaries, the non-guarantor Subsidiaries will pay the holders of their debt and their trade creditors before they will be able to distribute any of their assets to us. The non-guarantor Subsidiaries generated 22.9% of our consolidated revenues in the quarter ended March 31, 2007, and held 46.5% of our consolidated assets as of March 31, 2007.

As of the date hereof, all of our Subsidiaries are Restricted Subsidiaries. However, under the circumstances described below under the caption Certain Covenants Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries, we will be permitted to designate certain of our Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries. Our Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not be subject to any of the restrictive covenants in the senior subordinated indenture. Our Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not guarantee the senior subordinated notes.

Principal, Maturity and Interest

GGC issued the original senior subordinated notes on October 3, 2006, in an initial aggregate principal amount of \$200.0 million. GGC is offering to exchange the original senior subordinated notes for a like principal amount of exchange senior subordinated notes. GGC may issue additional senior subordinated notes under the senior subordinated indenture from time to time after this offering. Any issuance of additional senior subordinated notes is subject to all of the covenants in the senior subordinated indenture, including the covenant described below under the caption Certain Covenants Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock. The senior subordinated notes and any additional senior subordinated notes subsequently issued under the senior subordinated indenture will be treated as a single class for all purposes under the senior subordinated indenture, including, without limitation, waivers, amendments, redemptions and offers to purchase. GGC will issue senior subordinated notes in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The senior subordinated notes will mature on October 15, 2016.

Interest on the senior subordinated notes will accrue at the rate of 10.75% per annum and will be payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15. Interest on overdue principal and interest, if any, on the senior subordinated notes will accrue at a rate that is 1% higher than the then applicable interest rate on the senior subordinated notes. GGC will make each interest payment to the holders of record on the immediately preceding April 1 and October 1.

Interest on the senior subordinated notes will accrue from the date of original issuance or, if interest has already been paid, from the date it was most recently paid. Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Methods of Receiving Payments on the Senior Subordinated Notes

If a holder of senior subordinated notes has given wire transfer instructions to GGC, GGC will pay all principal, interest and premium, if any, on that holder's senior subordinated notes in accordance with those instructions. All other payments on the senior subordinated notes will be made at the office or agency of the paying agent and registrar unless GGC elects to make interest payments by check mailed to the senior subordinated noteholders at their address set forth in the register of holders.

Paying Agent and Registrar for the Senior Subordinated Notes

The trustee acts as paying agent and registrar. GGC may change the paying agent or registrar without prior notice to the holders of the senior subordinated notes, and GGC or any of its Subsidiaries may act as paying agent or registrar.

Transfer and Exchange

A holder may transfer or exchange senior subordinated notes in accordance with the provisions of the senior subordinated indenture. The registrar and the trustee may require a holder, among other things, to furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents in connection with a transfer of senior subordinated notes. Holders will be required to pay all taxes due on transfer. GGC will not be required to transfer or exchange any senior subordinated note selected for redemption. Also, GGC will not be required to transfer or exchange any senior subordinated note for a period of 15 days before a selection of senior subordinated notes to be redeemed.

Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees

The senior subordinated notes are guaranteed by each of GGC's current and future Domestic Subsidiaries that incurs or guarantees any Indebtedness under Credit Facilities then outstanding; *provided* that no Receivables Entity will be required to become a Guarantor at any time. These Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees will be joint and several obligations of the Guarantors. Each Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee will be subordinated to the prior payment in full of all Senior Debt of that Guarantor. The obligations of each Guarantor under its Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee will be limited as necessary to prevent that Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee from constituting a fraudulent conveyance under applicable law. See Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to the Exchange Notes Federal and state statutes may allow courts, under specific circumstances, to void the exchange notes and the guarantees and require noteholders to return payments received from us or the guarantors.

A Guarantor may not sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets to, or consolidate with or merge with or into (whether or not such Guarantor is the surviving Person) another Person, other than GGC or another Guarantor, unless:

- (1) immediately after giving effect to that transaction, no Default exists; and
- (2) either:
 - (a) the Person acquiring the property in any such sale or disposition or the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger assumes all the obligations of that Guarantor under the senior subordinated indenture and its Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee pursuant to a supplemental indenture satisfactory to the trustee; or
 - (b) the Net Proceeds of such sale or other disposition are applied in accordance with the applicable provisions of the senior subordinated indenture.

The Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee of a Guarantor will be released:

- (1) in connection with any sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of that Guarantor (including by way of merger or consolidation) to a Person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the Asset Sale provisions of the senior subordinated indenture;
- (2) in connection with any sale or other disposition of all of the Capital Stock of that Guarantor to a Person that is not (either before or after giving effect to such transaction) GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC, if the sale or other disposition does not violate the Asset Sale provisions of the senior subordinated indenture;
- (3) if GGC designates any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary in accordance with the applicable provisions of the senior subordinated indenture;
- (4) upon legal defeasance or satisfaction and discharge of the senior subordinated indenture as provided below under the captions Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance and Satisfaction and Discharge; or
- (5) upon the contemporaneous release of such Guarantor's Guarantee of all Obligations under Credit Facilities of GGC and Domestic Subsidiaries then outstanding.

See Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales.

Subordination

The payment of principal, interest and premium, if any, on the senior subordinated notes will be subordinated to the prior payment in full of all Senior Debt of GGC, including Senior Debt incurred after the date of the senior subordinated indenture.

The holders of Senior Debt will be entitled to receive payment in full of all Obligations due in respect of Senior Debt (including interest after the commencement of any bankruptcy proceeding at the rate specified in the applicable Senior Debt) before the holders of senior subordinated notes will be entitled to receive any payment with respect to the senior subordinated notes (except that holders of senior subordinated notes may receive and retain Permitted Junior Securities and payments made from either of the trusts described under Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance and Satisfaction and Discharge), in the event of any distribution to creditors of GGC:

- (1) in a liquidation or dissolution of GGC;
- (2) in a bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, receivership or similar proceeding relating to GGC or its property;
- (3) in an assignment for the benefit of creditors; or
- (4) in any marshaling of GGC's assets and liabilities.

GGC also may not make any payment in respect of the senior subordinated notes (except in Permitted Junior Securities or from the trusts described under Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance and Satisfaction and Discharge) if:

- (1) any Senior Debt is not paid when due; or
- (2) any other default on Senior Debt occurs and the maturity of such Senior Debt is accelerated in accordance with its terms

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unless, in either case, the default has been cured or waived and any such acceleration has been rescinded or such Senior Debt has been paid in full in cash or Cash Equivalents. However, GGC may pay the senior

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subordinated notes if GGC and the Trustee receive written notice approving such payment from the Representatives of the Senior Debt with respect to which either of the events set forth in clause (1) and (2) of the immediately preceding sentence has occurred and is continuing.

GGC also will not be permitted to pay the senior subordinated notes for a Payment Blockage Period (as defined below) during the continuance of any default, other than a default described in clause (1) or (2) of the preceding paragraph, on any Designated Senior Debt that permits the holders of the Designated Senior Debt to accelerate its maturity immediately without either further notice (except such notice as may be required to effect the acceleration) or the expiration of any applicable grace periods.

A *Payment Blockage Period* commences on the receipt by the Trustee (with a copy to GGC) of written notice (a *Payment Blockage Notice*) of a default of the kind described in the immediately preceding paragraph from the Representatives of the holders of such Designated Senior Debt specifying an election to effect a Payment Blockage Period and ends 179 days thereafter. The Payment Blockage Period will end earlier if such Payment Blockage Period is terminated:

- (1) by written notice to the trustee and GGC from the Person or Persons who gave such Payment Blockage Notice;
- (2) because the default giving rise to that Payment Blockage Notice is no longer continuing; or
- (3) because the Designated Senior Debt has been repaid in full.

GGC may resume payments on the senior subordinated notes after the end of the Payment Blockage Period, unless the holders of such Designated Senior Debt or the Representatives of those holders have accelerated the maturity of such Designated Senior Debt. Not more than one Payment Blockage Notice may be given in any consecutive 360-day period, irrespective of the number of defaults with respect to Designated Senior Debt during that period.

Payments on the senior subordinated notes may and will be resumed:

- (1) in the case of a payment default, upon the date on which such default is cured or waived; and
- (2) in the case of a nonpayment default, upon the earlier of the date on which such nonpayment default is cured or waived or 179 days after the date on which the applicable Payment Blockage Notice is received, unless the maturity of any Designated Senior Debt has been accelerated.

No new Payment Blockage Notice may be delivered unless and until:

- (1) 360 days have elapsed since the delivery of the immediately prior Payment Blockage Notice; and
- (2) all scheduled payments of principal, interest and premium, if any, on the senior subordinated notes that have come due have been paid in full in cash.

No nonpayment default that existed or was continuing on the date of delivery of any Payment Blockage Notice to the trustee will be, or be made, the basis for a subsequent Payment Blockage Notice unless such default has been cured or waived for a period of not less than 90 days.

If the trustee or any holder of the senior subordinated notes receives a payment in respect of the senior subordinated notes (except in Permitted Junior Securities or from the trusts described under *Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance* and *Satisfaction and Discharge*) when:

- (1) the payment is prohibited by these subordination provisions; and
- (2) the trustee or the holder has actual knowledge that the payment is prohibited,

the trustee or the holder, as the case may be, will hold the payment in trust for the benefit of the holders of Senior Debt. Upon the proper written request of the holders of Senior Debt, the trustee or the holder, as the case may be, will deliver the amounts in trust to the holders of Senior Debt or their proper representative.

GGC must promptly notify holders of Senior Debt if payment on the senior subordinated notes is accelerated because of an Event of Default.

As a result of the subordination provisions described above, in the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of GGC, holders of senior subordinated notes may recover less ratably than creditors of GGC who are holders of Senior Debt. As a result of the obligation to deliver amounts received in trust to holders of Senior Debt, holders of senior subordinated notes may recover less ratably than trade creditors of GGC. See Risk Factors Risk Factors Relating to the Exchange Notes Your right to receive payments on the exchange notes is effectively subordinated to the rights of our existing and future secured creditors, including the lenders under our senior secured credit facility. Further, the guarantees of the exchange notes are effectively subordinated to all of the guarantors existing and future secured indebtedness, including the guarantors guarantees of our senior secured credit facility.

Optional Redemption

At any time prior to October 15, 2009, GGC may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes issued under the senior subordinated indenture at a redemption price of 110.75% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings; *provided that*:

- (1) at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes originally issued under the senior subordinated indenture (excluding senior subordinated notes held by GGC and its Subsidiaries) remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption; and
- (2) the redemption occurs within 60 days of the date of the closing of such Equity Offering.

At any time prior to October 15, 2011, GGC may also redeem all or a part of the senior subordinated notes, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the senior subordinated notes redeemed plus the Applicable Premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption (the *Redemption Date*), subject to the rights of holders of senior subordinated notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date.

Except pursuant to the preceding two paragraphs, the senior subordinated notes will not be redeemable at GGC's option prior to October 15, 2011.

On or after October 15, 2011, GGC may redeem all or a part of the senior subordinated notes, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days notice, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the senior subordinated notes redeemed, to the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on October 15 of the years indicated below, subject to the rights of holders of senior subordinated notes on the relevant record date to receive interest on the relevant interest payment date:

Year	Percentage
2011	105.375 %
2012	103.583 %
2013	101.792 %
2014 and thereafter	100.000 %

Unless GGC defaults in the payment of the redemption price, interest will cease to accrue on the senior subordinated notes or portions thereof called for redemption on the applicable redemption date.

Mandatory Redemption

GGC is not required to make mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the senior subordinated notes.

Repurchase at the Option of Holders

Change of Control

If a Change of Control occurs, each holder of senior subordinated notes will have the right to require GGC to repurchase all or any part (equal to \$2,000 or an integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof) of that holder's senior subordinated notes pursuant to a Change of Control Offer on the terms set forth in the senior subordinated indenture. In the Change of Control Offer, GGC will offer a Change of Control Payment in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the senior subordinated notes repurchased to the date of purchase, subject to the rights of holders of senior subordinated notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date. Within ten days following any Change of Control, GGC will mail a notice to each holder describing the transaction or transactions that constitute the Change of Control and offering to repurchase senior subordinated notes on the Change of Control Payment Date specified in the notice, which date will be no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed, pursuant to the procedures required by the senior subordinated indenture and described in such notice. GGC will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with the repurchase of the senior subordinated notes as a result of a Change of Control. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Change of Control provisions of the senior subordinated indenture, GGC will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Change of Control provisions of the senior subordinated indenture by virtue of such compliance.

On the Change of Control Payment Date, GGC will, to the extent lawful:

- (1) accept for payment all senior subordinated notes or portions of senior subordinated notes properly tendered pursuant to the Change of Control Offer;
- (2) deposit with the paying agent an amount equal to the Change of Control Payment in respect of all senior subordinated notes or portions of senior subordinated notes properly tendered; and
- (3) deliver or cause to be delivered to the trustee the senior subordinated notes properly accepted together with an officers' certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes or portions of senior subordinated notes being purchased by GGC.

The paying agent will promptly mail to each holder of senior subordinated notes properly tendered the Change of Control Payment for such senior subordinated notes, and the trustee will promptly authenticate and mail (or cause to be transferred by book entry) to each holder a new senior subordinated note equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of the senior subordinated notes surrendered, if any. GGC will publicly announce the results of the Change of Control Offer on or as soon as practicable after the Change of Control Payment Date.

Prior to complying with any of the provisions of this Change of Control covenant, but in any event within 90 days following a Change of Control, GGC will either repay all outstanding Senior Debt or obtain

the requisite consents, if any, under all agreements governing outstanding Senior Debt to permit the repurchase of senior subordinated notes required by this covenant.

The provisions described above that require GGC to make a Change of Control Offer following a Change of Control will be applicable whether or not any other provisions of the senior subordinated indenture are applicable. Except as described above with respect to a Change of Control, the senior subordinated indenture does not contain provisions that permit the holders of the senior subordinated notes to require that GGC repurchase or redeem the senior subordinated notes in the event of a takeover, recapitalization or similar transaction.

GGC will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer upon a Change of Control if (1) a third party makes the Change of Control Offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the senior subordinated indenture applicable to a Change of Control Offer made by GGC and purchases all senior subordinated notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under the Change of Control Offer, or (2) notice of redemption has been given pursuant to the senior subordinated indenture as described above under the caption "Optional Redemption," unless and until there is a default in payment of the applicable redemption price.

The definition of Change of Control includes a phrase relating to the direct or indirect sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of GGC and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase substantially all, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of senior subordinated notes to require GGC to repurchase its senior subordinated notes as a result of a sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of less than all of the assets of GGC and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole to another Person or group may be uncertain.

Asset Sales

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, consummate an Asset Sale unless:

- (1) GGC (or the Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) receives consideration at the time of the Asset Sale at least equal to the Fair Market Value of the assets or Equity Interests issued or sold or otherwise disposed of; and
- (2) at least 75% of the consideration received in the Asset Sale by GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary is in the form of cash or Cash Equivalents. For purposes of this provision, each of the following will be deemed to be cash:
 - (a) any liabilities, as shown on GGC's most recent consolidated balance sheet, of GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than contingent liabilities and liabilities that are by their terms subordinated to the senior subordinated notes or any Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee) that are assumed by the transferee of any such assets pursuant to a customary novation agreement that releases GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary from further liability;
 - (b) any securities, notes or other obligations received by GGC or any such Restricted Subsidiary from such transferee that are contemporaneously, subject to ordinary settlement periods, converted by GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary into cash, to the extent of the cash received in that conversion; and
 - (c) any stock or assets of the kind referred to in clauses (2) or (4) of the next paragraph.

Within 360 days after the receipt of any Net Proceeds from an Asset Sale, GGC (or the applicable Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) may apply such Net Proceeds at its option:

- (1) to repay, prepay or purchase Senior Debt and, if the Senior Debt repaid is revolving credit Indebtedness under a Credit Facility, to correspondingly reduce commitments with respect thereto; *provided*, that GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary will not be required to reduce the related commitments to an aggregate principal amount less than \$400.0 million;
- (2) to acquire all or substantially all of the assets of, or any Capital Stock of, another Permitted Business, if, after giving effect to any such acquisition of Capital Stock, the Permitted Business is or becomes a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC;
- (3) to make a capital expenditure; or
- (4) to acquire other assets that are not classified as current assets under GAAP and that are used or useful in a Permitted Business.

Pending the final application of any Net Proceeds, GGC may temporarily reduce revolving credit borrowings or otherwise invest the Net Proceeds in any manner that is not prohibited by the senior subordinated indenture.

Any Net Proceeds from Asset Sales that are not applied or invested as provided in the second paragraph of this section will constitute *Excess Proceeds*. When the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds exceeds \$50.0 million, within five days thereof, GGC will make an Asset Sale Offer to all holders of senior subordinated notes and all holders of other Indebtedness that is *pari passu* with the senior subordinated notes containing provisions similar to those set forth in the senior subordinated indenture with respect to offers to purchase or redeem with the proceeds of sales of assets to purchase the maximum principal amount of senior subordinated notes and such other *pari passu* Indebtedness that may be purchased out of the Excess Proceeds. The offer price in any Asset Sale Offer will be equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase, and will be payable in cash. If any Excess Proceeds remain after consummation of an Asset Sale Offer, GGC may use those Excess Proceeds for any purpose not otherwise prohibited by the senior subordinated indenture. If the aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes and other *pari passu* Indebtedness tendered into such Asset Sale Offer exceeds the amount of Excess Proceeds, the trustee will select the senior subordinated notes and such other *pari passu* Indebtedness to be purchased on a *pro rata* basis. Upon completion of each Asset Sale Offer, the amount of Excess Proceeds will be reset at zero.

GGC will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those laws and regulations are applicable in connection with each repurchase of senior subordinated notes pursuant to an Asset Sale Offer. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Asset Sale provisions of the senior subordinated indenture, GGC will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Asset Sale provisions of the senior subordinated indenture by virtue of such compliance.

The agreements governing GGC's outstanding Senior Debt currently restrict GGC from purchasing any senior subordinated notes, and also provide that certain change of control or asset sale events with respect to GGC would constitute a default under these agreements. Any future credit agreements or other agreements relating to Senior Debt to which GGC becomes a party may contain similar restrictions and provisions. In the event a Change of Control or Asset Sale occurs at a time when GGC is prohibited from purchasing senior subordinated notes, GGC could seek the consent of its senior lenders or noteholders to the purchase of senior subordinated notes or could attempt to refinance the borrowings that contain such prohibition. If GGC does not obtain such a consent or repay such borrowings, GGC will remain prohibited from purchasing senior subordinated notes. In such case, GGC's failure to purchase tendered senior

subordinated notes would constitute an Event of Default under the senior subordinated indenture which could, in turn, constitute a default under such Senior Debt. In such circumstances, the subordination provisions in the indenture would likely restrict payments to the holders of senior subordinated notes.

Selection and Notice

If less than all of the senior subordinated notes are to be redeemed at any time, the trustee will select senior subordinated notes for redemption on a *pro rata* basis (or, in the case of senior subordinated notes issued in global form as discussed under Book-Entry; Certificated Notes, based on a method that most nearly approximates a *pro rata* selection as the trustee deems fair and appropriate) unless otherwise required by law or applicable stock exchange requirements.

No senior subordinated notes of \$2,000 or less can be redeemed in part. Notices of redemption will be mailed by first class mail at least 30 but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of senior subordinated notes to be redeemed at its registered address, except that redemption notices may be mailed more than 60 days prior to a redemption date if the notice is issued in connection with a defeasance of the senior subordinated notes or a satisfaction and discharge of the senior subordinated indenture. Notices of redemption may not be conditional.

If any senior subordinated note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption that relates to that senior subordinated note will state the portion of the principal amount of that senior subordinated note that is to be redeemed. A new senior subordinated note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of the original senior subordinated note will be issued in the name of the holder of notes upon cancellation of the original senior subordinated note. Senior subordinated notes called for redemption become due on the date fixed for redemption. On and after the redemption date, interest ceases to accrue on senior subordinated notes or portions of senior subordinated notes called for redemption.

Certain Covenants

Changes in Covenants When Senior Subordinated Notes Rated Investment Grade

If on any date following the date of the senior subordinated indenture:

- (1) the senior subordinated notes are rated Baa3 or better by Moody's and BBB- or better by S&P (or, if either such entity ceases to rate the senior subordinated notes for reasons outside of the control of GGC, the equivalent investment grade credit rating from any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization within the meaning of Rule 15c3-1(c)(2)(vi)(F) under the Exchange Act selected by GGC as a replacement agency); and
- (2) no Default shall have occurred and be continuing,

then, beginning on that day and subject to the provisions of the following paragraph, the covenants specifically listed under the following captions in this prospectus will be suspended:

- (1) Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales ;
- (2) Restricted Payments ;
- (3) Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock ;
- (4) Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Subsidiaries ;
- (5) Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries ;
- (6) Transactions with Affiliates ; and

(7) clause (4) of the covenant described below under the caption Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets.

During any period that the foregoing covenants have been suspended, GGC's Board of Directors may not designate any of its Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries pursuant to the covenant described below under the caption Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries or the second paragraph of the definition of Unrestricted Subsidiary.

There can be no assurance that the senior subordinated notes will ever achieve an investment grade rating or that any such rating will be maintained.

Restricted Payments

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly:

- (1) declare or pay any dividend or make any other payment or distribution on account of GGC's or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries' Equity Interests (including, without limitation, any payment in connection with any merger or consolidation involving GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries) or to the direct or indirect holders of GGC's or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries' Equity Interests in their capacity as such (other than dividends or distributions payable in Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of GGC and other than dividends or distributions payable to GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC);
- (2) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire or retire for value (including, without limitation, in connection with any merger or consolidation involving GGC) any Equity Interests of GGC or any direct or indirect parent of GGC held by Persons other than GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (3) make any payment on or with respect to, or purchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire or retire for value any Indebtedness of GGC or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated to the senior subordinated notes or to any Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee (excluding any intercompany Indebtedness between or among GGC and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries), except a payment of interest or principal at the Stated Maturity thereof; or
- (4) make any Restricted Investment (all such payments and other actions set forth in these clauses (1) through (4) above being collectively referred to as Restricted Payments),

unless, at the time of and after giving effect to such Restricted Payment:

- (1) no Default has occurred and is continuing or would occur as a consequence of such Restricted Payment;
- (2) GGC would, at the time of such Restricted Payment and after giving *pro forma* effect thereto as if such Restricted Payment had been made at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period, have been permitted to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Consolidated Coverage Ratio test set forth in the first paragraph of the covenant described below under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock ; and
- (3) such Restricted Payment, together with the aggregate amount of all other Restricted Payments made by GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries since the date of the senior subordinated indenture (excluding Restricted Payments permitted by clauses (2) through (14) of the next succeeding paragraph), is less than the sum, without duplication, of:
 - (a) 50% of the Consolidated Net Income of GGC for the period (taken as one accounting period) from October 1, 2006, to the end of GGC's most recently ended fiscal quarter

for which internal financial statements are available at the time of such Restricted Payment (or, if such Consolidated Net Income for such period is a deficit, less 100% of such deficit); *plus*

(b) 100% of the aggregate net cash proceeds received by GGC since the date of the senior subordinated indenture as a contribution to its common equity capital or from the issue or sale of Equity Interests of GGC (other than Disqualified Stock) or from the issue or sale of convertible or exchangeable Disqualified Stock or convertible or exchangeable debt securities of GGC that have been converted into or exchanged for such Equity Interests (other than Equity Interests (or Disqualified Stock or debt securities) sold to a Subsidiary of GGC); *plus*

(c) without duplication, the amount by which Indebtedness of GGC or its Restricted Subsidiaries is reduced on GGC's balance sheet upon the conversion or exchange (other than by a Subsidiary of GGC) subsequent to the date of the senior subordinated indenture of any Indebtedness of GGC or its Restricted Subsidiaries into or for Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of GGC (less the amount of any cash, or the fair market value of any other property, distributed by GGC upon such conversion or exchange); *plus*

(d) to the extent that any Restricted Investment that was made after the date of the senior subordinated indenture is sold for cash or otherwise liquidated or repaid for cash, the lesser of (i) the cash return of capital with respect to such Restricted Investment (less the cost of disposition, if any) and (ii) the initial amount of such Restricted Investment; *plus*

(e) to the extent that any Unrestricted Subsidiary of GGC designated as such after the date of the senior subordinated indenture is redesignated as a Restricted Subsidiary after the date of the senior subordinated indenture, the lesser of (i) the Fair Market Value of GGC's Investment in such Subsidiary as of the date of such redesignation or (ii) such Fair Market Value as of the date on which such Subsidiary was originally designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary after the date of the senior subordinated indenture; *plus*

(f) 50% of any dividends received by GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC after the date of the senior subordinated indenture from an Unrestricted Subsidiary of GGC, to the extent that such dividends were not otherwise included in the Consolidated Net Income of GGC for such period.

The preceding provisions will not prohibit:

(1) the payment of any dividend or the consummation of any irrevocable redemption within 60 days after the date of declaration of the dividend or giving of the redemption notice, as the case may be, if at the date of declaration or notice, the dividend or redemption payment would have complied with the provisions of the senior subordinated indenture;

(2) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, the making of any Restricted Payment in exchange for, or out of the net cash proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale (other than to a Subsidiary of GGC) of, Equity Interests of GGC (other than Disqualified Stock) or from the substantially concurrent contribution of common equity capital to GGC; *provided* that the amount of any such net cash proceeds that are utilized for any such Restricted Payment will be excluded from clause (3)(b) of the preceding paragraph;

- (3) the repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of Indebtedness of GGC or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated to the senior subordinated notes or to any Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee with the net cash proceeds from a substantially concurrent incurrence of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness;
- (4) the payment of any dividend (or, in the case of any partnership or limited liability company, any similar distribution) by a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC to the holders of its Equity Interests on a *pro rata* basis;
- (5) the repurchase of Equity Interests deemed to occur upon the exercise of stock options to the extent such Equity Interests represent a portion of the exercise price of those stock options;
- (6) the declaration and payment of regularly scheduled or accrued dividends to holders of any class or series of Disqualified Stock of GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC issued on or after the date of the senior subordinated indenture in accordance with the Consolidated Coverage Ratio test described below under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock ;
- (7) any Qualified Receivables Transaction (including transfers of Receivables between GGC or any of its Subsidiaries and any Receivables Entity, transfers by any Receivables Entity to any other Person and payments of amounts pursuant to such Qualified Receivables Transaction) and any distribution or payment of purchase price, commissions, discounts, yield and other fees and charges incurred in connection with any transaction (including, without limitation, any Qualified Receivables Transaction) pursuant to which GGC or any of its Subsidiaries may sell, convey or otherwise transfer or grant a security interest in any Receivables or Related Assets of the type specified in the definition of Qualified Receivables Transaction ;
- (8) the repurchase of Receivables by GGC or any of its Subsidiaries or other payment obligations of GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings;
- (9) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, loans or advances to employees or directors of GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC, the proceeds of which are used to purchase Equity Interests of GGC, in an aggregate amount not in excess of \$10.0 million at any one time outstanding;
- (10) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, any purchase or redemption of Indebtedness of GGC or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated to the senior subordinated notes or to any Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee to the extent permitted under the covenant described under the caption Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales ; *provided*, that GGC has completed an Asset Sale Offer to all holders of senior subordinated notes with Excess Proceeds from such Asset Sales, and has completed the repurchase of all senior subordinated notes validly tendered for payment (after giving effect to any proration provisions in such covenant) in connection with such Asset Sale Offer;
- (11) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of Indebtedness of GGC or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated to the senior subordinated notes or to any Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee (i) at a purchase price not greater than 101% of the principal amount of such Indebtedness in the event of a Change of Control in accordance with provisions similar to the covenant described under the caption Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control or (ii) at a purchase price not greater than 100% of the principal amount thereof in accordance with provisions similar to the covenant described under the caption Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales ; *provided* that prior to or simultaneously with such purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement, GGC

has made the Change of Control or Asset Sale Offer, as applicable, as provided in such covenant with respect to the senior subordinated notes and has completed the repurchase or redemption of all senior subordinated notes validly tendered for payment (after giving effect to any proration provisions in such covenant) in connection with such Change of Control Offer or Asset Sale Offer;

(12) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Disqualified Stock of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries made by exchange for or out of the proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale of Disqualified Stock of GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary, that in each case is permitted to be incurred pursuant to clause (5) of the covenant described under the caption *Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock* ;

(13) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of Equity Interests of GGC pursuant to employment arrangements and stock ownership plans in aggregate amount not in excess of \$30.0 million since the date of the senior subordinated indenture; and

(14) so long as no Default has occurred and is continuing or would be caused thereby, other Restricted Payments in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$150.0 million since the date of the senior subordinated indenture.

The amount of all Restricted Payments (other than cash) will be the Fair Market Value on the date of the Restricted Payment of the asset(s) or securities proposed to be transferred or issued by GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, pursuant to the Restricted Payment. The Fair Market Value of any assets or securities that are required to be valued by this covenant will be determined by the Board of Directors of GGC whose resolution with respect thereto will be delivered to the trustee. The Board of Directors' determination must be based upon an opinion or appraisal issued by an accounting, appraisal or investment banking firm of national standing if the Fair Market Value exceeds \$75.0 million.

Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create, incur, issue, assume, guarantee or otherwise become directly or indirectly liable, contingently or otherwise, with respect to (collectively, *incur*) any Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt), and GGC will not issue any Disqualified Stock and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to issue any shares of preferred stock; *provided, however*, that GGC may incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt) or issue Disqualified Stock, and the Guarantors may incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt) or issue preferred stock, if GGC's Consolidated Coverage Ratio would be at least 2.0 to 1.0, determined on a *pro forma* basis (including a *pro forma* application of the net proceeds therefrom), as if the additional Indebtedness had been incurred or the Disqualified Stock or the preferred stock had been issued, as the case may be, at the beginning of such four-quarter period.

The prior paragraph will not prohibit the incurrence of any of the following items of Indebtedness (collectively, *Permitted Debt*):

(1) (x) the incurrence by GGC and any Guarantor of additional Indebtedness and letters of credit under Credit Facilities in an aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding under this clause (1)(x) (with letters of credit being deemed to have a principal amount equal to the face amount thereof issued but not reimbursed) not to exceed \$1,400.0 million, *less* (i) the aggregate principal amount of Indebtedness incurred pursuant to clause (y) of this paragraph then outstanding and (ii) the aggregate amount of all Net Proceeds of Asset Sales applied by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries since the date of the senior subordinated indenture to repay any

term Indebtedness under a Credit Facility incurred in reliance on this clause (1) or to repay any revolving credit Indebtedness under a Credit Facility incurred in reliance on this clause (1) and effect a corresponding commitment reduction thereunder to the extent required by the covenant described above under the caption Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales ; and (y) the incurrence by the Canadian Credit Parties of Indebtedness under the Credit Agreement in an aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding under this clause (1) (with letters of credit being deemed to have a principal amount equal to the face amount thereof issued but not reimbursed) not to exceed \$200.0 million;

(2) the incurrence by GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries of the Existing Indebtedness;

(3) the incurrence by GGC and the Guarantors of Indebtedness represented by the senior subordinated notes and the related Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees issued on the date of the senior subordinated indenture and the exchange senior subordinated notes and the related Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees and the Senior Notes and related Senior Note Guarantees issued on the date of the Senior Indenture and the Exchange Senior Notes and related Senior Note Guarantees;

(4) the incurrence by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness represented by Capital Lease Obligations, mortgage financings or purchase money obligations, in each case, incurred for the purpose of financing all or any part of the purchase price or cost of design, construction, installation or improvement of property, plant or equipment used in the business of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, in an aggregate principal amount, including all Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (4), not to exceed \$25.0 million at any time outstanding;

(5) the incurrence by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness in exchange for, or the net proceeds of which are used to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness (other than intercompany Indebtedness) that was permitted by the senior subordinated indenture to be incurred under the first paragraph of this covenant or clauses (2), (3), (4), (5), (12), (13) or (15) of this paragraph;

(6) the incurrence by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of intercompany Indebtedness between or among GGC and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries; *provided, however*, that:

(a) if GGC or any Guarantor is the obligor on such Indebtedness and the payee is not GGC or a Guarantor, such Indebtedness must be expressly subordinated to the prior payment in full in cash of all Obligations then due with respect to the senior subordinated notes, in the case of GGC, or the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee, in the case of a Guarantor; and

(b) (i) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Equity Interests that results in any such Indebtedness being held by a Person other than GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC and (ii) any sale or other transfer of any such Indebtedness to a Person that is not either GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC,

will be deemed, in each case, to constitute an incurrence of such Indebtedness by GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, that was not permitted by this clause (6);

(7) the issuance by any of GGC's Restricted Subsidiaries to GGC or to any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of shares of preferred stock; *provided, however*, that:

(a) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Equity Interests that results in any such preferred stock being held by a Person other than GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC; and

(b) any sale or other transfer of any such preferred stock to a Person that is not either GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC,

will be deemed, in each case, to constitute an issuance of such preferred stock by such Restricted Subsidiary that was not permitted by this clause (7);

(8) the incurrence by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Hedging Obligations in the ordinary course of business;

(9) the guarantee by GGC or any of the Guarantors of Indebtedness of GGC or a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC that was permitted to be incurred by another provision of this section; *provided* that if the Indebtedness being guaranteed is subordinated to or *pari passu* with the senior subordinated notes, then the Guarantee shall be subordinated or *pari passu*, as applicable, to the same extent as the Indebtedness guaranteed;

(10) the incurrence by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness in respect of workers' compensation claims, self-insurance obligations, bankers' acceptances, performance and surety bonds in the ordinary course of business;

(11) the incurrence by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument inadvertently drawn against insufficient funds, so long as such Indebtedness is covered within five business days;

(12) Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary incurred and outstanding on or prior to the date on which such Restricted Subsidiary was acquired by GGC (other than Indebtedness incurred in contemplation of, or in connection with, the transaction or series of related transactions pursuant to which such Restricted Subsidiary became a Restricted Subsidiary of or was otherwise acquired by GGC); *provided, however*, that on the date that such Restricted Subsidiary is acquired by GGC, GGC would have been able to incur \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant after giving effect to the incurrence of such Indebtedness pursuant to this clause (12);

(13) the incurrence by non-guarantor Subsidiaries of Indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount at any time outstanding pursuant to this clause (13), including all Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (13), not to exceed \$125.0 million (or the equivalent thereof, measured at the time of each incurrence, in applicable foreign currency);

(14) the incurrence of Indebtedness arising from agreements of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries providing for indemnification, adjustment of purchase price or similar obligations, in each case, incurred or assumed in connection with the disposition of any business, assets or Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that the maximum aggregate liability in respect of all such Indebtedness shall at no time exceed the gross proceeds actually received by GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with such disposition; and

(15) the incurrence by GGC or the Guarantors of additional Indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount (or accreted value, as applicable) at any time outstanding, including all Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (15), not to exceed an amount equal to 5.0% of Consolidated Net Worth.

As of March 31, 2007, GGC and the Guarantors were permitted to incur additional Indebtedness of approximately \$18.3 million pursuant to clause (15) above.

For purposes of determining compliance with this Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock covenant, in the event that an item of proposed Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or preferred stock meets the criteria of more than one of the categories of Permitted Debt described in clauses (1) through (15) above, or is entitled to be incurred pursuant to the first paragraph of this section, GGC will be permitted to classify such item of Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or preferred stock on the date of its incurrence, or later reclassify all or a portion of such item of Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or preferred stock in any manner that complies with this covenant. Indebtedness under Credit Facilities outstanding on the date on which senior subordinated notes are first issued and authenticated under the senior subordinated indenture will initially be deemed to have been incurred on such date in reliance on the exception provided by clause (1) of the definition of Permitted Debt.

The accrual of interest, the accretion or amortization of original issue discount, the payment of interest on any Indebtedness in the form of additional Indebtedness with the same terms, the reclassification of preferred stock as Indebtedness due to a change in accounting principles, and the payment of dividends on Disqualified Stock in the form of additional shares of the same class of Disqualified Stock will not be deemed to be an incurrence of Indebtedness or an issuance of Disqualified Stock for purposes of this covenant; *provided*, in each such case, that the amount of any such accrual, accretion or payment is included in Consolidated Interest Expense of GGC as accrued. For purposes of determining compliance with any U.S. dollar-denominated restriction on the incurrence of Indebtedness where the Indebtedness to be incurred is denominated in a different currency, (1) the amount of such Indebtedness shall be the U.S. Dollar Equivalent determined on the date of the incurrence of such Indebtedness and (2) in the case of any Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred in the same currency as the Indebtedness being refinanced, the principal amount thereof shall be the U.S. Dollar Equivalent of the Indebtedness being refinanced, except to the extent that the principal amount of the Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness exceeds the principal amount of the Indebtedness being refinanced, in which case the U.S. Dollar Equivalent of such excess principal amount shall be determined on the date such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness is incurred. Notwithstanding any other provision of this covenant, the maximum amount of Indebtedness that GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary may incur pursuant to this covenant shall not be deemed to be exceeded solely as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates or currency values subsequent to the incurrence of such Indebtedness.

The amount of any Indebtedness outstanding as of any date will be:

- (1) the accreted value of the Indebtedness, in the case of any Indebtedness issued with original issue discount;
- (2) the principal amount of the Indebtedness, in the case of any other Indebtedness; and
- (3) in respect of Indebtedness of another Person secured by a Lien on the assets of the specified Person, the lesser of:
 - (a) the Fair Market Value of such assets at the date of determination; and
 - (b) the amount of the Indebtedness of the other Person.

No Layering of Debt

GGC will not incur, create, issue, assume, guarantee or otherwise become liable for any Indebtedness that is contractually subordinate or junior in right of payment to any Senior Debt of GGC and senior in right of payment to the senior subordinated notes. No Guarantor will incur, create, issue, assume, guarantee or otherwise become liable for any Indebtedness that is contractually subordinate or junior in right of payment to the Senior Debt of such Guarantor and senior in right of payment to such Guarantor's Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee. No such Indebtedness will be considered to be senior by virtue of being secured on a first or junior priority basis.

Liens

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create, incur, assume or suffer to exist any Lien of any kind on any of their properties or assets, now owned or hereafter acquired, securing any Subordinated Obligations or senior subordinated Indebtedness unless (i) in the case of a Lien securing Subordinated Obligations, the senior subordinated notes and the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees are secured by a Lien on such properties and assets that is senior in right of priority to the Subordinated Obligations so secured until such time as such Subordinated Obligations are no longer secured by a Lien, and (ii) in the case of a Lien securing senior subordinated Indebtedness, the senior subordinated notes and the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees are secured by a Lien on such properties and assets on an equal and ratable basis with the obligations so secured until such time as such obligations are no longer secured by a Lien.

Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Subsidiaries

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create or permit to exist or become effective any consensual encumbrance or restriction on the ability of any Restricted Subsidiary to:

- (1) pay dividends or make any other distributions on its Capital Stock to GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, or with respect to any other interest or participation in, or measured by, its profits, or pay any indebtedness owed to GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (it being understood that the priority of any preferred stock in receiving dividends or liquidating distributions prior to dividends or liquidating distributions paid on common stock shall not be deemed to be a restriction on the ability to make distributions on Capital Stock);
- (2) make loans or advances to GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (it being understood that the subordination of loans or advances made to GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary to other Indebtedness incurred by GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary shall not be deemed to be a restriction on the ability to make loans or advances); or
- (3) sell, lease or transfer any of its properties or assets to GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries.

However, the preceding restrictions will not apply to encumbrances or restrictions existing under or by reason of:

- (1) any encumbrance or restriction pursuant to an agreement as in effect at the date of the senior subordinated indenture, including agreements governing Existing Indebtedness and Credit Facilities as in effect on the date of the senior subordinated indenture and any amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings of those agreements; *provided* that the amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, with respect to such dividend and other payment restrictions than those contained in those agreements on the date of the senior subordinated indenture;
- (2) the senior subordinated indenture, the senior subordinated notes, the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees, the exchange senior subordinated notes and the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees in respect thereof, and the Senior Indenture, the Senior Notes, and the Senior Note Guarantees, the Exchange Senior Notes and the Senior Note Guarantees in respect thereof;
- (3) applicable law, rule, regulation or order;
- (4) any instrument governing Indebtedness or Capital Stock of a Person acquired by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries as in effect at the time of such acquisition (except to the extent such Indebtedness or Capital Stock was incurred in connection with or in contemplation of such

acquisition), which encumbrance or restriction is not applicable to any Person, or the properties or assets of any Person, other than the Person, or the property or assets of the Person, so acquired, and any amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings of any such instrument by such Person; *provided* that the amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, than those contained in any such instrument on the date of acquisition; *provided, further*, that, in the case of Indebtedness, such Indebtedness was permitted by the terms of the senior subordinated indenture to be incurred;

(5) customary encumbrances or restrictions (i) on the subletting, assignment or transfer of any property or asset that is subject to a lease, license or similar contract that was entered into in the ordinary course of business, or the assignment or transfer of any such lease, license or other contract, (ii) contained in mortgages, pledges or other security agreements permitted under the senior subordinated indenture to secure Indebtedness of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to the extent such encumbrances or restrictions restrict the transfer of the property subject to such mortgages, pledges or other security agreements, or (iii) pursuant to provisions restricting dispositions of real property interests set forth in any reciprocal easement agreements of GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries entered into in the ordinary course of business;

(6) purchase money obligations for property acquired in the ordinary course of business and Capital Lease Obligations that impose restrictions on the property purchased or leased of the nature described in clause (3) of the preceding paragraph;

(7) any agreement for the sale or other disposition of a Restricted Subsidiary that restricts distributions by that Restricted Subsidiary pending the sale or other disposition;

(8) Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness; *provided* that the restrictions contained in the agreements governing such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, than those contained in the agreements governing the Indebtedness being refinanced;

(9) Liens permitted to be incurred under the provisions of the covenant described above under the caption Liens that limit the right of the debtor to dispose of the assets subject to such Liens;

(10) provisions limiting the disposition or distribution of assets or property in joint venture agreements, asset sale agreements, sale-leaseback agreements, stock sale agreements and other similar agreements entered into with the approval of GGC's Board of Directors, which limitation is applicable only to the assets or property that are the subject of such agreements;

(11) provisions with respect to the disposition or distribution of assets or property in joint venture agreements, manufacturing alliance agreements and other similar agreements entered into in the ordinary course of business, so long as such encumbrances or restrictions are not applicable to any Person (or its property or assets) other than such joint venture or a Subsidiary thereof or the assets used exclusively in such manufacturing alliance, as applicable;

(12) Indebtedness or other contractual requirements of a Receivables Entity or any Standard Securitization Undertakings, in each case in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction; *provided* that such restrictions apply only to such Receivables Entity, Receivables and Related Assets; and

(13) restrictions on cash or other deposits or net worth under leases or other contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business.

Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets

GGC will not, directly or indirectly: (1) consolidate or merge with or into another Person (whether or not GGC is the surviving corporation); or (2) sell, assign, transfer, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole, in one or more related transactions, to another Person, unless:

- (1) either: (a) GGC is the surviving corporation; or (b) the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than GGC) or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made is a corporation organized or existing under the laws of the United States, any state of the United States or the District of Columbia;
- (2) the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than GGC) or the Person to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made assumes all the obligations of GGC under the senior subordinated notes and the senior subordinated indenture pursuant to agreements reasonably satisfactory to the trustee;
- (3) immediately after such transaction, no Default exists; and
- (4) GGC or the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than GGC), or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made would, on the date of such transaction after giving *pro forma* effect thereto and any related financing transactions as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period, be permitted to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Consolidated Coverage Ratio test set forth in the first paragraph of the covenant described above under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock.

In addition, GGC will not, directly or indirectly, lease all or substantially all of the properties and assets of it and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole, in one or more related transactions, to any other Person.

This Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets covenant will not apply to:

- (1) a merger of GGC with an Affiliate solely for the purpose of reincorporating GGC in another U.S. jurisdiction; or
- (2) any consolidation or merger, or any sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance, lease or other disposition of assets between or among GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries.

Transactions with Affiliates

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, make any payment to, or sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of its properties or assets to, or purchase any property or assets from, or enter into or make or amend any transaction, contract, agreement, understanding, loan, advance or guarantee with, or for the benefit of, any Affiliate of GGC (each, an *Affiliate Transaction*), unless:

- (1) the Affiliate Transaction is on terms that are no less favorable to GGC or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary than those that would have been obtained in a comparable transaction by GGC or such Restricted Subsidiary with an unrelated Person; and
- (2) GGC delivers to the trustee:
 - (a) with respect to any Affiliate Transaction or series of related Affiliate Transactions involving aggregate consideration in excess of \$10.0 million, a resolution of the Board of Directors of GGC set forth in an officers certificate certifying that such Affiliate Transaction complies

with this covenant and that such Affiliate Transaction has been approved by a majority of the disinterested members of the Board of Directors of GGC; and

(b) with respect to any Affiliate Transaction or series of related Affiliate Transactions involving aggregate consideration in excess of \$75.0 million, an opinion as to the fairness to GGC or such Subsidiary of such Affiliate Transaction from a financial point of view issued by an accounting, appraisal or investment banking firm of national standing.

The following items will not be deemed to be Affiliate Transactions and, therefore, will not be subject to the provisions of the prior paragraph:

- (1) any employment agreement, employee benefit plan, officer or director indemnification agreement or any similar arrangement entered into by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business and payments pursuant thereto;
- (2) transactions between or among GGC and/or its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (3) transactions with a Person (other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary of GGC) that is an Affiliate of GGC solely because GGC owns, directly or through a Restricted Subsidiary, an Equity Interest in, or controls, such Person;
- (4) payment of reasonable fees to, and indemnity provided on behalf of, officers, directors or employees of GGC or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (5) any issuance of Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of GGC to Affiliates of GGC;
- (6) Restricted Payments and Permitted Investments that do not violate the provisions of the senior subordinated indenture described above under the caption **Restricted Payments** ;
- (7) transactions between or among GGC and/or its Restricted Subsidiaries on the one hand and a Receivables Entity on the other hand, or transactions between a Receivables Entity and any Person in which the Receivables Entity has an Investment, in each case effected as part of a Qualified Receivables Transaction; and
- (8) loans or advances to employees by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business.

Business Activities

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, engage in any business other than Permitted Businesses, except to such extent as would not be material to GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole.

Additional Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees

If, on or after the date of the senior subordinated indenture:

- (1) GGC or any of its Domestic Subsidiaries acquires or creates another Domestic Subsidiary that incurs any Indebtedness or guarantees any Indebtedness of GGC or any of its Domestic Subsidiaries, in each case under Credit Facilities then outstanding; or
- (2) any Domestic Subsidiary of GGC incurs Indebtedness or guarantees any Indebtedness of GGC or any of its Domestic Subsidiaries, in each case under Credit Facilities then outstanding, and that Domestic Subsidiary was not a Guarantor immediately prior to such incurrence or guarantee (an *Additional Credit Facility Obligor*),

then that newly acquired or created Domestic Subsidiary or Additional Credit Facility Obligor, as the case may be, will become a Guarantor and guarantee GGC's Obligations in respect of the senior subordinated notes and execute a supplemental indenture and deliver an opinion of counsel satisfactory to the trustee within 10 business days of the date on which it was acquired or created or incurred or guaranteed Obligations in respect of Credit Facilities, as the case may be; *provided* that no Receivables Entity will be required to become a Guarantor at any time.

Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries

The Board of Directors of GGC may designate any Subsidiary to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary if that designation would not cause a Default. If a Subsidiary is designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary, the aggregate Fair Market Value of all outstanding Investments owned by GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries in the Subsidiary designated as Unrestricted will be deemed to be an Investment made as of the time of the designation and will reduce the amount available for Restricted Payments under the covenant described above under the caption Restricted Payments or under one or more clauses of the definition of Permitted Investments, as determined by GGC. That designation will only be permitted if the Investment would be permitted at that time and if the Subsidiary otherwise meets the definition of an Unrestricted Subsidiary. The Board of Directors of GGC may redesignate any Unrestricted Subsidiary to be a Restricted Subsidiary if that redesignation would not cause a Default.

Any designation of a Subsidiary of GGC as an Unrestricted Subsidiary will be evidenced to the trustee by filing with the trustee a certified copy of a resolution of the Board of Directors giving effect to such designation and an officers' certificate certifying that such designation complied with the preceding conditions and was permitted by the covenant described above under the caption Restricted Payments. If, at any time, any Unrestricted Subsidiary would fail to meet the preceding requirements as an Unrestricted Subsidiary, it will thereafter cease to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary for purposes of the senior subordinated indenture and any Indebtedness of such Subsidiary will be deemed to be incurred by a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC as of such date and, if such Indebtedness is not permitted to be incurred as of such date under the covenant described under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock, GGC will be in default of such covenant. The Board of Directors of GGC may at any time designate any Unrestricted Subsidiary to be a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC; *provided* that such designation will be deemed to be an incurrence of Indebtedness by a Restricted Subsidiary of GGC of any outstanding Indebtedness of such Unrestricted Subsidiary, and such designation will only be permitted if (1) such Indebtedness is permitted under the covenant described under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock, calculated on a *pro forma* basis as if such designation had occurred at the beginning of the four-quarter reference period; and (2) no Default would be in existence following such designation.

Payments for Consent

GGC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, pay or cause to be paid any consideration to or for the benefit of any holder of senior subordinated notes for or as an inducement to any consent, waiver or amendment of any of the terms or provisions of the senior subordinated indenture or the senior subordinated notes unless such consideration is offered to be paid and is paid to all holders of the senior subordinated notes that consent, waive or agree to amend in the time frame set forth in the solicitation documents relating to such consent, waiver or agreement.

Reports

Whether or not required by the rules and regulations of the SEC, so long as any senior subordinated notes are outstanding, GGC will furnish to the holders of senior subordinated notes, or cause the trustee to

furnish to the holders of senior subordinated notes, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and regulations:

- (1) all quarterly and annual reports that would be required to be filed with the SEC on Forms 10-Q and 10-K if GGC were required to file such reports; and
- (2) all current reports that would be required to be filed (but not furnished) with the SEC on Form 8-K if GGC were required to file such reports.

All such reports will be prepared in all material respects in accordance with all of the rules and regulations applicable to such reports. Each annual report on Form 10-K will include a report on GGC's consolidated financial statements by GGC's certified independent accountants. In addition, GGC will file a copy of each of the reports referred to in clauses (1) and (2) above with the SEC for public availability within the time periods specified in the rules and regulations applicable to such reports (unless the SEC will not accept such a filing) and will post the reports on its website within those time periods.

If, at any time, GGC is no longer subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act for any reason, GGC will nevertheless continue filing the reports specified in the preceding paragraphs of this covenant with the SEC within the time periods specified above unless the SEC will not accept such a filing. GGC will not take any action for the purpose of causing the SEC not to accept any such filings. If, notwithstanding the foregoing, the SEC will not accept GGC's filings for any reason, GGC will post the reports referred to in the preceding paragraphs on its website within the time periods that would apply if GGC were required to file those reports with the SEC.

If GGC has designated any of its Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries, then the quarterly and annual financial information required by the preceding paragraphs will include a reasonably detailed presentation, either on the face of the financial statements or in the footnotes thereto, and in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, of the financial condition and results of operations of GGC and its Restricted Subsidiaries separate from the financial condition and results of operations of the Unrestricted Subsidiaries of GGC.

In addition, GGC and the Guarantors agree that, for so long as any senior subordinated notes remain outstanding, if at any time they are not required to file with the SEC the reports required by the preceding paragraphs, they will furnish to the holders of senior subordinated notes and to securities analysts and prospective investors, upon their request, the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

If at any time any Person is or becomes a parent of GGC, and that Person delivers to the trustee a Parent Guaranty, then the reports and other information required by this covenant may instead be those filed with the SEC by such Person and furnished with respect to such Person without including the condensed consolidating footnote contemplated by Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X promulgated under the Securities Act, to the extent such footnote is not required by the SEC.

Events of Default and Remedies

Each of the following is an *Event of Default* for the senior subordinated notes:

- (1) default for 30 days in the payment when due of interest on the senior subordinated notes, whether or not prohibited by the subordination provisions of the senior subordinated indenture;
- (2) default in the payment when due (at maturity, upon redemption or otherwise) of the principal of, or premium, if any, on, the senior subordinated notes, whether or not prohibited by the subordination provisions of the senior subordinated indenture;

- (3) failure by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to comply with the provisions described under the captions Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control, Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales or Certain Covenants Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets ;
- (4) failure by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries for 60 days after notice to GGC by the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the senior subordinated notes then outstanding voting as a single class to comply with any of the other agreements in the senior subordinated indenture;
- (5) default under any mortgage, indenture or instrument under which there may be issued or by which there may be secured or evidenced any Indebtedness for money borrowed by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (or the payment of which is guaranteed by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries), whether such Indebtedness or Guarantee now exists, or is created after the date of the senior subordinated indenture, if that default:
- (a) is caused by a failure to pay principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, such Indebtedness prior to the expiration of the grace period provided in such Indebtedness on the date of such default (a *Payment Default*); or
- (b) results in the acceleration of such Indebtedness prior to its express maturity,
- and, in each case, the principal amount of any such Indebtedness, together with the principal amount of any other such Indebtedness under which there has been a Payment Default or the maturity of which has been so accelerated, aggregates \$50.0 million or more;
- (6) failure by GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to pay final judgments entered by a court or courts of competent jurisdiction aggregating in excess of \$50.0 million (net of any amounts paid by an insurance carrier), which judgments are not paid, discharged or stayed for a period of 60 days;
- (7) except as permitted by the senior subordinated indenture, any Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee is held in any judicial proceeding to be unenforceable or invalid or ceases for any reason to be in full force and effect, or any Guarantor, or any Person acting on behalf of any Guarantor, denies or disaffirms its obligations under its Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee; and
- (8) certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency described in the senior subordinated indenture with respect to GGC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries that is a Significant Subsidiary or any group of Restricted Subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a Significant Subsidiary.

In the case of an Event of Default arising from certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency, with respect to GGC, any Restricted Subsidiary of GGC that is a Significant Subsidiary or any group of Restricted Subsidiaries of GGC that, taken together, would constitute a Significant Subsidiary, all outstanding senior subordinated notes will become due and payable immediately without further action or notice. If any other Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior subordinated notes may declare all the senior subordinated notes to be due and payable immediately.

Subject to certain limitations, holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior subordinated notes may direct the trustee in its exercise of any trust or power with respect to the senior subordinated notes. The trustee may withhold from holders of the senior subordinated notes notice of any continuing Default if it determines that withholding notice is in their interest, except a Default relating to the payment of principal, interest or premium, if any.

Subject to the provisions of the senior subordinated indenture relating to the duties of the trustee, in case an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers under the senior subordinated indenture at the request or direction of any holders of senior subordinated notes unless such holders have offered to the trustee reasonable indemnity or security against any loss, liability or expense. Except to enforce the right to receive payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest, if any, when due, no holder of a senior subordinated note may pursue any remedy with respect to the senior subordinated indenture or senior subordinated notes unless:

- (1) such holder has previously given the trustee notice that an Event of Default is continuing;
- (2) holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior subordinated notes have requested the trustee to pursue the remedy with respect to the senior subordinated notes;
- (3) such holders have offered the trustee reasonable security or indemnity against any loss, liability or expense;
- (4) the trustee has not complied with such request within 60 days after the receipt of the request and the offer of security or indemnity; and
- (5) holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior subordinated notes have not given the trustee a direction inconsistent with such request within such 60-day period.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior subordinated notes by notice to the trustee may, on behalf of the holders of all of the senior subordinated notes, rescind an acceleration or waive any existing Default and its consequences under the senior subordinated indenture with respect to the senior subordinated notes, except a continuing Default in the payment of interest or premium, if any, on, or the principal of, the senior subordinated notes.

GGC is required to deliver to the trustee annually a statement regarding compliance with the senior subordinated indenture. Upon becoming aware of any Default, GGC is required to deliver to the trustee a statement specifying such Default.

No Personal Liability of Directors, Officers, Employees and Stockholders

No past, present or future director, officer, employee, incorporator or stockholder of GGC or any Guarantor, as such, will have any liability for any obligations of GGC or the Guarantors under the senior subordinated notes, the senior subordinated indenture, the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees or for any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of, such obligations or their creation. Each holder of senior subordinated notes by accepting a senior subordinated note waives and releases all such liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for issuance of the senior subordinated notes. The waiver may not be effective to waive liabilities under the federal securities laws.

Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

GGC may at any time, at the option of its Board of Directors evidenced by a resolution set forth in an officers' certificate, elect to have all of its obligations discharged with respect to the outstanding senior subordinated notes, and all obligations of the Guarantors discharged with respect to their Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees (*Legal Defeasance*) except for:

- (1) the rights of holders of outstanding senior subordinated notes to receive payments in respect of the principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, such notes when such payments are due from the trust referred to below;

- (2) GGC's obligations with respect to the senior subordinated notes concerning issuing temporary notes, registration of notes, mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen notes and the maintenance of an office or agency for payment and money for security payments held in trust;
- (3) the rights, powers, trusts, duties and immunities of the trustee, and GGC's and the Guarantors' obligations in connection therewith; and
- (4) the Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance provisions of the senior subordinated indenture.

In addition, GGC may, at its option and at any time, elect to have the obligations of GGC and the Guarantors released with respect to certain covenants (including its obligation to make Change of Control Offers and Asset Sale Offers) that are described in the senior subordinated indenture (*Covenant Defeasance*) and thereafter any omission to comply with those covenants will not constitute a Default with respect to the senior subordinated notes. In the event Covenant Defeasance occurs, certain events (not including non-payment, bankruptcy, receivership, rehabilitation and insolvency events) described under —Events of Default and Remedies will no longer constitute an Event of Default with respect to the senior subordinated notes.

In order to exercise either Legal Defeasance or Covenant Defeasance:

- (1) GGC must irrevocably deposit with the trustee, in trust, for the benefit of the holders of the senior subordinated notes, cash in U.S. dollars, non-callable Government Securities, or a combination of cash in U.S. dollars and non-callable Government Securities, in amounts as will be sufficient, in the opinion of a nationally recognized investment bank, appraisal firm or firm of independent public accountants, to pay the principal of, or interest and premium, if any, on, the outstanding senior subordinated notes on the stated date for payment thereof or on the applicable redemption date, as the case may be, and GGC must specify whether the senior subordinated notes are being defeased to such stated date for payment or to a particular redemption date;
- (2) in the case of Legal Defeasance, GGC must deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel reasonably acceptable to the trustee confirming that (a) GGC has received from, or there has been published by, the Internal Revenue Service a ruling or (b) since the date of the senior subordinated indenture, there has been a change in the applicable federal income tax law, in either case to the effect that, and based thereon such opinion of counsel will confirm that, the holders of the outstanding senior subordinated notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such Legal Defeasance and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such Legal Defeasance had not occurred;
- (3) in the case of Covenant Defeasance, GGC must deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel reasonably acceptable to the trustee confirming that the holders of the outstanding senior subordinated notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such Covenant Defeasance and will be subject to federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such Covenant Defeasance had not occurred;
- (4) no Default has occurred and is continuing on the date of such deposit (other than a Default resulting from the borrowing of funds to be applied to such deposit) and the deposit will not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any other instrument to which GGC or any Guarantor is a party or by which GGC or any Guarantor is bound;
- (5) such Legal Defeasance or Covenant Defeasance will not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any material agreement or instrument (other than the senior

subordinated indenture) to which GGC or any of its Subsidiaries is a party or by which GGC or any of its Subsidiaries is bound;

(6) GGC must deliver to the trustee an officers' certificate stating that the deposit was not made by GGC with the intent of preferring the holders of the senior subordinated notes, over the other creditors of GGC with the intent of defeating, hindering, delaying or defrauding any creditors of GGC or others; and

(7) GGC must deliver to the trustee an officers' certificate and an opinion of counsel, each stating that all conditions precedent relating to the Legal Defeasance or the Covenant Defeasance have been complied with.

Amendment, Supplement and Waiver

Except as provided in the next three succeeding paragraphs, the senior subordinated indenture or the senior subordinated notes or the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees may be amended or supplemented with the consent of the holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the senior subordinated notes then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, the senior subordinated notes), and any existing Default or compliance with any provision of the senior subordinated indenture or the senior subordinated notes or the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees may be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the senior subordinated notes then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a purchase of, or tender offer or exchange offer for, the senior subordinated notes).

Without the consent of each holder of senior subordinated notes affected, an amendment, supplement or waiver may not (with respect to any senior subordinated notes held by a non-consenting holder):

- (1) reduce the principal amount of senior subordinated notes whose holders must consent to an amendment, supplement or waiver;
- (2) reduce the principal of or change the fixed maturity of any senior subordinated note or alter the provisions with respect to the redemption of the senior subordinated notes (other than provisions relating to the covenants described above under the caption "Repurchase at the Option of Holders");
- (3) reduce the rate of or change the time for payment of interest, including default interest, on any senior subordinated note;
- (4) waive a Default in the payment of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the senior subordinated notes (except a rescission of acceleration of the senior subordinated notes by the holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior subordinated notes and a waiver of the payment default that resulted from such acceleration);
- (5) make any senior subordinated note payable in money other than that stated in the senior subordinated notes;
- (6) make any change in the provisions of the senior subordinated indenture relating to waivers of past Defaults or the rights of holders of senior subordinated notes to receive payments of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the senior subordinated notes;
- (7) waive a redemption payment with respect to any senior subordinated note (other than a payment required by one of the covenants described above under the caption "Repurchase at the Option of Holders");

- (8) release any Guarantor from any of its obligations under its Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee or the senior subordinated indenture, except in accordance with the terms of the senior subordinated indenture; or
- (9) make any change in the preceding amendment and waiver provisions.

In addition, any amendment to, or waiver of, the provisions of the senior subordinated indenture relating to subordination that adversely affects the rights of the holders of the senior subordinated notes will require the consent of the holders of at least 50% in aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes then outstanding.

Notwithstanding the preceding, without the consent of any holder of the senior subordinated notes, GGC, the Guarantors and the trustee may amend or supplement the senior subordinated indenture, the senior subordinated notes or the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees:

- (1) to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistency;
- (2) to provide for uncertificated senior subordinated notes in addition to or in place of certificated senior subordinated notes;
- (3) to provide for the assumption of GGC's or a Guarantor's obligations to holders of senior subordinated notes and Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees in the case of a merger or consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of GGC's or such Guarantor's assets, as applicable;
- (4) to make any change that would provide any additional rights or benefits to the holders of senior subordinated notes or that does not adversely affect the legal rights under the senior subordinated indenture of any such holder;
- (5) to comply with requirements of the SEC in order to effect or maintain the qualification of the senior subordinated indenture under the Trust Indenture Act;
- (6) to conform the text of the senior subordinated indenture, the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees or the senior subordinated notes to any provision of this Description of Senior Subordinated Notes to the extent that such provision in this Description of Senior Subordinated Notes was intended to be a verbatim recitation of a provision of the senior subordinated indenture, the Senior Subordinated Note Guarantees or the senior subordinated notes;
- (7) to provide for the issuance of additional senior subordinated notes in accordance with the limitations set forth in the senior subordinated indenture as of the date of the senior subordinated indenture;
- (8) to allow any Guarantor to execute a supplemental indenture and/or a Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee with respect to the senior subordinated notes;
- (9) to secure the senior subordinated notes or any Senior Subordinated Note Guarantee; or
- (10) to add to the covenants of GGC for the benefit of the holders of senior subordinated notes or surrender any right or power conferred upon GGC.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The senior subordinated indenture will be discharged and will cease to be of further effect as to all senior subordinated notes, issued thereunder when:

- (1) either:

(a) all senior subordinated notes that have been authenticated, except lost, stolen or destroyed senior subordinated notes that have been replaced or paid and all senior subordinated notes

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for whose payment money has been deposited in trust and thereafter repaid to GGC, have been delivered to the trustee for cancellation; or

(b) all senior subordinated notes that have not been delivered to the trustee for cancellation have become due and payable by reason of the mailing of a notice of redemption or otherwise or will become due and payable within one year and GGC or any Guarantor has irrevocably deposited or caused to be deposited with the trustee as trust funds in trust solely for the benefit of the holders of such senior subordinated notes, cash in U.S. dollars, non-callable Government Securities, or a combination of cash in U.S. dollars and non-callable Government Securities, in amounts as will be sufficient, without consideration of any reinvestment of interest, to pay and discharge the entire Indebtedness on the senior subordinated notes not delivered to the trustee for cancellation for principal, premium, if any, and accrued interest to the date of maturity or redemption;

(2) no Default has occurred and is continuing on the date of the deposit (other than a Default resulting from the borrowing of funds to be applied to such deposit) and the deposit will not result in a breach or violation of, or constitute a default under, any other instrument to which GGC or any Guarantor is a party or by which GGC or any Guarantor is bound;

(3) GGC or any Guarantor has paid or caused to be paid all sums payable by it under the senior subordinated indenture with respect to the senior subordinated notes; and

(4) GGC has delivered irrevocable instructions to the trustee under the senior subordinated indenture to apply the deposited money toward the payment of the senior subordinated notes at maturity or on the redemption date, as the case may be.

In addition, GGC must deliver an officers' certificate and an opinion of counsel to the trustee stating that all conditions precedent to satisfaction and discharge have been satisfied.

Concerning the Trustee

If the trustee becomes a creditor of GGC or any Guarantor, the senior subordinated indenture limits the right of the trustee to obtain payment of claims in certain cases, or to realize on certain property received in respect of any such claim as security or otherwise. The trustee will be permitted to engage in other transactions; however, if it acquires any conflicting interest it must eliminate such conflict within 90 days, apply to the SEC for permission to continue as trustee (if the senior subordinated indenture has been qualified under the Trust Indenture Act) or resign.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding senior subordinated notes will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for exercising any remedy available to the trustee, with respect to the senior subordinated notes, subject to certain exceptions. The senior subordinated indenture provides that in case an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the trustee will be required, in the exercise of its power, to use the degree of care of a prudent man in the conduct of his own affairs. Subject to such provisions, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the senior subordinated indenture at the request of any holder of senior subordinated notes, unless such holder has offered to the trustee security and indemnity satisfactory to it against any loss, liability or expense.

Additional Information

Anyone who receives this prospectus may obtain a copy of the senior subordinated indenture without charge by writing to or calling LaSalle Bank, N.A., 135 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1560, Chicago, IL 60603, Attention: Corporate Debt Trust Services, telephone (312) 904-2226.

Book-Entry; Certificated Notes

The exchange notes will be issued in the form of one global certificate.

The global exchange note will be deposited on the date of consummation of the exchange offer with or on behalf of DTC and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC.

Book-Entry Procedures for the Global Note

All interests in the global note will be subject to the operations and procedures of DTC. We provide the following summary of DTC's operations and procedures solely for the convenience of investors. The operations and procedures of DTC are controlled by DTC and may be changed at any time. We take no responsibility for DTC's operations or procedures.

DTC has advised us that it is:

- a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York;
- a banking organization within the meaning of the New York State Banking Law;
- a member of the Federal Reserve System;
- a clearing corporation within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a clearing agency registered under Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

DTC was created to hold securities for persons who have accounts with DTC (participants) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between its participants through electronic book-entry changes to the accounts of its participants. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers; banks and trust companies; clearing corporations and other organizations. Indirect access to DTC's system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies; these indirect participants clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC participant, either directly or indirectly. Investors who are not DTC participants may beneficially own securities held by or on behalf of DTC only through DTC participants or indirect participants in DTC.

So long as DTC's nominee is the registered owner of a global note, that nominee will be considered the sole owner or holder of the notes represented by that global note for all purposes under the indenture. Except as provided below, owners of beneficial interests in a global note:

- will not be entitled to have notes represented by the global note registered in their names;
- will not receive or be entitled to receive physical, certificated notes; and
- will not be considered the owners or holders of the notes under the indenture for any purpose, including with respect to the giving of any direction, instruction or approval to the trustee under the indenture.

As a result, each investor who owns a beneficial interest in a global note must rely on the procedures of DTC to exercise any rights of a holder of notes under the indenture (and, if the investor is not a participant or an indirect participant in DTC, on the procedures of the DTC participant through which the investor owns its interest).

Payments of principal, premium (if any) and interest with respect to the notes represented by a global note will be made by the trustee to DTC's nominee as the registered holder of the global note. Neither we nor the trustee will have any responsibility or liability for the payment of amounts to owners of beneficial interests in a global note, for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of those interests by DTC, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records of DTC relating to those interests.

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Payments by participants and indirect participants in DTC to the owners of beneficial interests in a global note will be governed by standing instructions and customary industry practice and will be the responsibility of those participants or indirect participants and DTC.

Transfers between participants in DTC will be effected under DTC's procedures and will be settled in same-day funds.

Certificated Notes

Notes in physical, certificated form will be issued and delivered to each person that DTC identifies as a beneficial owner of the related notes only if:

- DTC notifies us at any time that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository for the global note and a successor depository is not appointed within 90 days;
- DTC ceases to be registered as a clearing agency under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and a successor depository is not appointed within 90 days;
- we, at our option, notify the trustee that we elect to cause the issuance of certificated notes; or
- certain other events provided in the indenture should occur.

Certain Definitions

Set forth below are certain defined terms used in the senior subordinated indenture. Reference is made to the senior subordinated indenture for a full disclosure of all defined terms used therein, as well as any other capitalized terms used herein for which no definition is provided.

Acquired Debt means, with respect to any specified Person:

- (1) Indebtedness of any other Person existing at the time such other Person is merged with or into or became a Restricted Subsidiary of such specified Person, whether or not such Indebtedness is incurred in connection with, or in contemplation of, such other Person merging with or into, or becoming a Restricted Subsidiary of, such specified Person; and
- (2) Indebtedness secured by a Lien encumbering any asset acquired by such specified Person.

Affiliate of any specified Person means any other Person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with such specified Person. For purposes of this definition, *control*, as used with respect to any Person, means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of such Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by agreement or otherwise; *provided* that beneficial ownership of 10% or more of the Voting Stock of a Person will be deemed to be control. For purposes of this definition, the terms *controlling*, *controlled by* and *under common control with* have correlative meanings. No Person (other than GGC or any Subsidiary of GGC) in whom a Receivables Entity makes an Investment in connection with a Qualified Receivables Transaction will be deemed to be an Affiliate of GGC or any of its Subsidiaries solely by reason of such Investment.

Applicable Premium means, with respect to any senior subordinated note on any redemption date, the greater of:

- (1) 1.0% of the principal amount of the note; and
- (2) the excess of:
 - (a)